

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily newspaper
 جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة
 Jordan Times Daily Political Independent Newspaper

Whitehead leaves Rabat for U.S.

RABAT (R) — Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead left for Washington Tuesday after a two-week tour of five Middle Eastern and North African countries. He said in an airport statement that it had been a "fascinating and worthwhile trip" of which his 48-hour visit to Morocco was the highlight. His talks with King Hassan and Foreign Minister Abdul Laif Filali had been "fruitful and wide-ranging", he said. Diplomatic sources said the main topic in the discussions was the special Arab summit held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca last week. Leaders at the summit decided to send out two missions to try to settle inter-Arab disputes and discussed the joint moves for Middle East peace by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr. Whitehead's tour also included Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Ugandan rebels seize key town

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda's most powerful rebel group has seized control of Masaka, the country's third-largest town, travellers returning from the area said Tuesday. The travellers said rebels of the National Resistance Army (NRA) overran Masaka, 130 kilometres southwest of Kampala, late Monday and it appeared that the guerrillas were preparing to march on the Ugandan capital. The NRA failed Tuesday to attend peace talks in the Tanzanian capital, Dar Es Salaam, with Uganda's new military strongman, Lieutenant-General Tito Okello. The rebels had made a series of demands for their attendance that were not met by Gen. Okello, who flew to Dar Es Salaam with several members of his ruling council Tuesday. There was no Ugandan government statement on reports that Masaka had fallen to the NRA. The rebels had already taken at least three other major towns in the region, the travellers said.

3-year-old becomes youngest heart-lung transplant patient

LONDON (R) — A three-year-old Irish boy was given a new heart and lungs Tuesday in a four-hour transplant operation, becoming the youngest person to undergo the treatment. Jamie Gavin, from Dublin, was in a satisfactory condition at Harefield Hospital near London, a hospital official said. It was the 19th heart-lung transplant carried out by Egyptian surgeon Magdi Yacoub. All but five of his patients have survived and the survivors' ages range up to 52.

Peres holds Syria responsible for 4 Israeli soldiers

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres charged Syria Tuesday with responsibility for the safety of four Israeli soldiers missing in action during the Lebanon war. In a statement after meeting the families of the soldiers, Mr. Peres said Syria "consistently refuses to act." Three of the soldiers disappeared during a fierce battle in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley with Syrian forces on June 11, 1982, the sixth day of the war. The fourth soldier, a Druze, was being held in Damascus by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the announcement said.

Israeli fire disrupts U.N. air flights

TYRE (R) — Israeli anti-aircraft fire disrupted helicopter traffic over the headquarters of United Nations peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday. Israeli gunners opened up without warning on Monday over the border village of Naqoura and the adjacent headquarters of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), spokesman Timor Goksel said.

Sheikh Salama still in detention

CAIRO (R) — A leading Islamic fundamentalist cleric, Sheikh Hafez Salama, is still in detention a week after an Egyptian state security court ordered his release, his lawyer said Tuesday. Lawyer Abdul Halim Ramadan told Reuters that Sheikh Salama, 60, had been detained under the criminal code, but was now being held under emergency law. In force since Muslim zealots killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981, Sheikh Salama, who has not been charged and was ordered released on Aug. 6, was detained in July for questioning about alleged anti-state activity.

Amal-Palestinian clash reported

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinians and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia clashed briefly Monday night at a refugee camp near Beirut, security sources said. One person was wounded as the two sides fought near Bourj Al Barajneh with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) for about two hours. An all-party security committee managed to contain the fighting, the cause of which was not immediately clear.

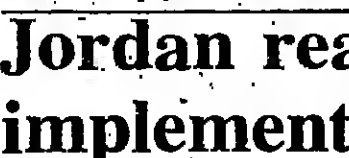
Murphy arrives; may hold talks with Palestinian delegates

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived here Tuesday triggering speculations that a planned meeting between U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was imminent.

However, there were no firm indications Tuesday that such a meeting would take place within the next 48 hours despite the presence in Amman of two Palestinian delegates proposed as members of the joint delegation. It was not known whether Mr. Murphy was to be received Tuesday night by His Majesty King Hussein, who returned after a visit to Spain Tuesday evening.

Mr. Murphy's unexpected arrival here on Tuesday, less than 24 hours after a senior State Department official said in Washington that the assistant secretary's trip was aimed at further consultations "on how best to move the peace process forward," raised speculations that he might meet Palestinian representatives separately or go ahead with the planned meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Informed sources told the Jordan Times that Faysel Abu Rahme, a lawyer from the Gaza Strip, and Hanna Siniora, editor of the Jerusalem-based Arabic language daily Al Fajr, arrived here shortly before or after Mr. Murphy's arrival. It was not known whether Mr. Murphy would meet Mr. Abu Rahme or Mr. Siniora, but reports indicated the meeting



Richard Murphy

was a possibility. The speculations were further fuelled by a report from Israel that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told the Israeli ambassador to Washington on Monday that Mr. Murphy would also meet "some Palestinians" during his current visit to the Middle East. Mr. Abu Rahme and Mr. Siniora are included in a list submitted to Washington by Jordan and the PLO as proposed Palestinian delegates in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the U.S. Washington refuses to talk with the PLO until it recognises Israel and insists that the organisation should not be included in the projected Amman meeting. According to a Jordanian plan outlined by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, the Amman meeting is the first step in a process that would later involve PLO recognition of Israel in return for American acceptance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination before broader peace talks can start within the context of an international conference on the Middle East. Mr. Murphy's arrival here sparked fierce Israeli criticism of American plans to go ahead with the planned meeting and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reportedly sought to placate Israel.

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan ready to begin efforts to implement Casablanca decisions

Summit achieved its objectives, Khatib says

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday announced it would immediately embark on direct coordination efforts with other Arab countries to help implement resolutions passed by the Casablanca Arab summit conference. This was announced by Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib in a statement to the Jari and Kuwaiti news agencies in Amman. He said Jordan was willing and ready to make every possible effort to make the summit resolutions meet with success, especially with regard to the task of the two mediation committees formed to normalise relations among Arab states. With reference to the conference itself, Mr. Khatib said "it achieved its objectives, because it tackled the main issues that the Arab Nation is facing, particularly the Palestine problem, the Iran-Iraq war and differences that mar Arab relations."

"Jordan warmly and genuinely

welcomes the outcome of the summit and is totally satisfied with the atmosphere that prevailed" in the meeting and the resolutions adopted by the Arab heads of state, the minister said. Mr. Khatib denied reports about differences in views between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). On the contrary, he said, coordination between the two sides "reached a climax during the summit conference, specially with regard to the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord that had won support and appreciation from the Arab leaders at the summit and considered as executive programme for the implementation of the Fez Arab peace plan."

Mr. Khatib said he considered the Casablanca summit as one of the "most successful meetings by Arab leaders" and said it achieved its objectives. The convening of the summit is a success in itself and is a victory for Arab will and joint Arab action and proves that no

Berri vows to 'punish' army after new clash

BEIRUT (AP) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri pledged Tuesday to "punish" the Lebanese army after regular soldiers unleashed a pre-dawn barrage of tank fire to repulse a militia attack across Beirut's dividing green line. Police said the three-hour fight left two militiamen killed and three wounded. "We shall finish the army command for the tank bombardments, which are coming from the vicinity of the presidential palace," said Mr. Berri. President Amin Gemayel's palace in Baabda, east of the Lebanese capital, was hit by artillery shells Friday, causing only minor damage, amid demands for his resignation. The president was at his summer residence in Bikfaya, 10 kilometres northeast of Beirut at the time. Mr. Berri again demanded the ouster of the president Tuesday. He said: "We cannot back down on our call for replacing the current regime." "Both the president and the

Palestinians escalate resistance in West Bank

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Palestinian resistance activists Tuesday threw a firebomb at an Israeli military vehicle near the town of Kalkilya in the latest incident in increasing anti-occupation activities in the occupied territories. The Israeli occupation authorities did not comment on casualties resulting from the attack, but sealed off the area near the attack and arrested a number of suspects, reports said. An Israeli soldier was meanwhile seriously injured Tuesday after he was stabbed in the Casabah area in the centre of the occupied town of Hebron, the reports said. Hebron had been under curfew since Saturday when Jewish settlers surrounded the Ibrahim Mosque in the town and threatened attacks against the Palestinian residents of the town. (Continued on page 3)

King returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Tuesday after heading the Jordanian delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca and a visit to Spain after the summit conference, which concluded Friday.

The King outlined to the Arab leaders gathered at the summit the basis of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) towards solving the Palestinian problem. In one of the most forceful speeches ever given by an Arab leader in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the King stressed that the resolutions adopted at the 1982 Fez Arab summit essentially formed the basis for the Feb. 11 accord and urged the Arab leaders to support the Jordan-PLO move.

During his visit to Spain, the King, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, held talks with King Juan Carlos.

The King was received upon arrival here Tuesday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Highness Prince Abdullah, members of the Royal Family, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Faysel, Chief Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members and high-ranking officials.

His Highness Prince Mohammad and Her Highness Princess Tahireh, Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qasem and Prince Ra'ed also returned to Amman with the King.



His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Prince Mohammad, who returned from Spain Tuesday, are received upon arrival by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and His Highness Prince Abdullah (Petra photo)

Rifai: Summit was victory for serious talks to solve problems

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai, has described the Casablanca Arab summit as a success and the outcome as a victory for the responsible dialogue that aims at solving Arab problems. "The summit was a victory for reasonable and responsible people," the prime minister told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon his return with His Majesty King Hussein from Spain on Tuesday. "It can be called the summit of clarity and reason."

The prime minister said the conference was a success on all sides. "The mere convening of the conference was a success of Arab joint action and the nations did well to reject its differences and to reach a joint stand on Arab issues," he said. "The conference deliberations and talks were a victory for the brotherly responsible dialogue, a dialogue that aims at solving our problems. The final statement of the summit was a victory for reason and responsibility. This conference can be called the conference of clarity and reason," he said. In answer to a question, he said: "The conference tackled many important topics. In the final statement it pledged to clear the Arab political atmosphere and formed committee for this purpose. The conference also voiced a unanimous opinion on the Iraqi war, the situation in Lebanon and the refugee camps there, on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and on condemning all sorts of terrorism."

Replying to a question the summit's stand towards the Feb. 11 accord, Mr. Rifai said: "When King Hassan (of Morocco) called for the conference and His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat accepted the invitation, the King and Mr. Arafat decided not to put forward the accord to the summit since the agreement is the affair of two Arab sides and does not warrant an Arab summit to discuss, furthermore, the agreement had been explained to the Arab countries which blessed it. "In Casablanca, brotherly Arab countries expressed desire that the King and Mr. Arafat explain to the summit the accord, its objectives, background and dimension and that was done. Based on that Jordan and the PLO asked that the final statement should mention the accord as being a working plan or a move towards the execution of Fez summit resolutions — the Arab peace plan — so, the final statement was issued. "The summit's final communiqué included His Majesty the King's and Mr. Arafat's explanations. As for the conference's endorsement of the accord, we did not ask for that because we realised that the endorsement was not sought for the accord itself, which had been blessed by all participants at the summit but for the endorsement of the practical and concrete steps that stem from the accord. But as we had not reached this stage yet, we did not put to the conference any specific matter for the conference's approval or blessing."

Explaining the summit's decision to form committees to heal inter-Arab rifts, Mr. Rifai said: "The King, throughout his reign, years, had been calling for Arab solidarity and for removal of differences and for Arabs to be on top of all their personal or regional interests in order to achieve a unified stand that restores the nations rights. "This has been and is still the King's stand. We welcome the setting-up of the reconciliation committee between Jordan and Syria, and we will cooperate with its every effort to make its mission a success."

In reply to a question the roles played by various Arab delegates during the conference, the prime minister said: "We also wish and hope that other committees entrusted with tasks for Arab reconciliation face success as well. "His Majesty King Hussein's role was a major factor in the success of the conference. The King's speech at the summit was met with appreciation and admiration. The speech was incorporated as a summit document. It is my duty to recall with great appreciation the role of His Majesty King Hassan II, the chairman of the conference. "I would also praise the role of the Saudi Arabian delegation, led by Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, and the Kuwaiti delegation, led by Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and the Iraqi delegation, led by Taha Yassin Ramadan, and the rest of the delegation leaders."

4 survivors rescued from Japan Air Lines wreckage

TOKYO (Agencies) — Helicopter-borne rescue teams rescued four survivors Tuesday from a wooded mountain ridge where a Jumbo jet crashed with 524 people aboard, in what appears to be the worst single-plane disaster ever. As police suspended the search for the night at 6 p.m. (0900 GMT), there were no signs of other survivors. The four survivors, a mother and daughter, another young girl and a woman, were discovered by more than 4,500 searchers combing debris scattered over five kilometres of remote densely wooded mountains. The JAL flight, jammed mostly with holiday makers on a one-hour hop between Tokyo and Osaka, 500 kilometres away, slammed into Mount Osutaka, 110 kilometres northwest of Tokyo, at about 7 p.m. Monday. The disaster was a major setback for Japan's proud flag carrier. "It is impossible to imagine how this kind of incident could have occurred," JAL President Yasumoto Takagi told a press conference. The pilot reported trouble with a rear door and then said he had lost control of the airliner shortly it disappeared from radar screens. Meanwhile, JAL and the Defence Agency have received telephone calls from extremist ideological groups claiming to have caused an explosion on the Boeing 747. But a police spokesman said: "We are not taking them seriously."

Airline experts in Tokyo told Kyodo News Agency Monday night there was no suggestion of an explosion in the conversations between the pilot and ground control before the crash. Late on Tuesday a maritime defence vessel recovered part of the plane's tail assembly, emblazoned with the JAL symbol, in coastal waters nearly 200 kilometres southwest of the crash site and on the plane's course to Osaka. JAL spokesman Masaru Watanabe said that the recovered piece was part of a vertical stabiliser, which provides essential control in the tail of a plane. The loss of the stabiliser could provide investigators with the cause of the disaster and coincided with reports the pilot had trouble controlling the plane prior to the crash. "Without a vertical stabiliser you can't control an aircraft," Watanabe said. Rescuers slithered down ropes hung from helicopters and others trekked eight hours on foot to reach the crash site. Searchers reported finding smouldering wreckage and bits of bodies littering the fir-clad slopes. They also found stewardess

Yumi Ochiai, 26, and passengers Keiko Kawakami, 12, Hiroko Yoshizaki, 35, and her eight-year-old daughter, Mikiko, alive in the battered but relatively intact rear section of plane. They were still strapped in their seats. All four were plucked off the mountain by helicopter and taken to hospital where officials said they were expected to recover from their injuries. "We are so grateful they are alive out of hundreds of people," a weeping Hattoko Yoshizaki, Mikiko's 74-year-old grandmother, told television interviewers. But she still awaited news of her husband, eldest son and youngest daughter, all passengers on Flight 123. Takagi, meeting about 100 relatives of victims at Tokyo's Haneda airport, bowed low and said: "I am deeply sorry."

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Mass kidnap raises doubts over Beirut airport security

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut's hijack-prone airport is struggling to win back international respectability, but the kidnapping this week of 40 Christian passengers has demonstrated the daunting nature of the task.

Since 39 American passengers of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane were held for 17 days in Beirut in June, a series of measures have been introduced to restore order to the troubled airport, once known as a gate-way to the Middle East.

Baggage is carefully checked, militiamen who once strutted freely through the terminal have virtually disappeared and army soldiers have taken control of the main airport road from Shi'ite Muslim and Druze fighters.

But airport and airlines officials say the seizure on Sunday of two bus-loads of Christians from east Beirut on the airport road showed that total security could be achieved only by ending militia anarchy.

"Security really depends on the willingness of all parties to neutralise the airport," an official of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) told Reuters. "You can't separate security at the airport from security in Beirut."

The Christian passengers, abducted by gunmen demanding the

release of a Shi'ite held by Falangist fighters, were freed unharmed after three and a half hours. But the official said the incident was worrying because the MEA buses in which the passengers were riding had been seized only a few metres from an army checkpoint near the airport, just south of Muslim-controlled west Beirut.

"It is really hard to know just how serious everyone is about security," he said. Airport officials say, however, that security at the terminal building has been much improved since Washington boycotted the airport and MEA following the hijacking.

The airport had some 350 soldiers and security officers before the hijacking, but they have been able to exert their authority only since a Syrian-backed security plan was implemented in west Beirut last month.

The plan has not yet been extended to the Shi'ite suburbs surrounding the airport, but a concrete wall 12 kilometres in cir-

cumference is being built to close off its runways to would-be hijackers.

Ahmad Cherri, an engineer for the company building the two metre-high wall, said it would be finished by the end of next month, complete with watch posts for security guards.

Inside the terminal, security officers who might once have allowed baggage on to a plane without any checks now search carefully through all luggage. The airport's X-ray machines broke down long ago, but airport officials say hand checks are probably just as good because weapons can sometimes escape X-ray detection.

According to one official, however, the airport's best protection has been the presence of a sole Syrian military observer sent in under the west Beirut security plan.

"He acts as a psychological deterrent... no one wants to have friction with the Syrians because they know it will mean big trouble for them," he said.

Though Western nations refused to follow the United States in boycotting the airport, their airlines have shunned Beirut since the hijacking. The Soviet Union's

Aeroflot, Romania's Tarom and East Germany's Interflug are the only foreign airlines now flying to Beirut, airport officials said.

MEA Chairman Selim Salam said the U.S. boycott had cost his airline, which expects to lose 350 million Lebanese pounds (\$20 million) this year, its once-weekly flight to New York.

Though the flight had been losing money during the winter, Mr. Salam said it had been expected to be a big profit-earner during the high tourist season. Lebanese government officials denounced the U.S. boycott of Beirut as unjust, largely because the hijackers had seized the aircraft on leaving Athens.

"It's like hitting your child because you are mad at your wife," Mr. Salam said.

He said resumption of flights by Eastern Bloc airlines was good "because the more airlines that are here, the more it will indicate the improvement of security operations."

In the meantime, the TWA plane stands on the runway, a monument to the airport's notorious past. Aot-American graffiti has been washed off the aircraft, but so far there has been no word on when the plane will go home.

Queen opens Jordanian-Palestinian photographic display, cultural festival

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday opened a Jordanian-Palestinian cultural festival at the Housing Bank complex in Amman. The Queen viewed photographs of His Majesty King Hussein from 1953 until 1970 and those of his grandfather the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and photographic display which related the story of the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Jerusalem.

Also on display were collections of photographs of King Hussein Ibn Ali, the King's grandfather, and leader of the Arab Revolt and historical photographs of Palestinian and Jordanian cities dating back to 1875 and 1880. The 10-day festival also exhibits documents and manuscripts on Jordan and Palestine which feature the illegal measures and practices by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories as well as maps of the Israeli settlements and pictures of devastated towns and villages in Palestine in 1948.

There is also a special wing housing children's books, a second featuring the Palestine problem

and a third wing displaying embroidery, paintings, needlework, ceramics and ornaments made of olive wood and mother of pearl as well as traditional Jordanian and Palestinian costumes.

The festival is designed to show support for the Arab population under Israeli rule, to highlight the

sufferings of the Arab population in the occupied territories and to illustrate the historic role of the Hashemite family and its endeavours in defence of Palestine and its people. Several members of the diplomatic corps in Jordan attended the opening ceremony.



Her Majesty Queen Noor opens Tuesday a Jordanian-Palestinian cultural festival at the Housing Bank complex (Petra photo)

Libya rejects charges

BEIRUT (R) — Libya has rejected Egyptian charges that five Egyptians accused of plotting to kill a Libyan refugee were spying for a foreign country, the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Tuesday.

"These claims, lies and accusations have no basis in truth," said the political editor of JANA.

"These people detained in Alexandria are... working for the liberation of Egypt from the American-Zionist occupation and have no other objectives," he added.

Iran, Sudan agree to reopen embassies

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan and Iran have agreed to reopen embassies in their two capitals as a first step towards resuming diplomatic relations, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

It said Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Sheikholeslam had expressed Tehran's readiness to extend full political, economic and cultural relations with Sudan

during talks with Sudanese Prime Minister Ali Gaziou Dafaa Allah. SUNA said the two men had agreed to reopen embassies in the two capitals as an initial step.

The Iranian delegation arrived here Sunday to discuss ways of normalising relations with the new government which deposed President Jaafar Numeiri last April.

Khamenei set to win second term

LONDON (R) — President Ali Khamenei, the 46-year-old cleric who has been Iran's head of state for the past four years, appears virtually certain to win a second term in Friday's presidential election, analysts say.

They said the only other candidates, former Trade Minister Habib Asgar-Owadi, 52, and lawyer Sayed Mahmoud Mustafavi Kashani, 42, were little known and no threat to Mr. Khamenei.

"People feel Khamenei's victory is foregone conclusion," a Tehran resident told Reuters by telephone.

Mr. Khamenei was elected third president of the Islamic Republic in 1981 with 16 million of the 16.8 million votes cast.

Iranians have been urged to vote to show support for the six-year-old republic led by spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Council of Guardians, which vets candidates, vetoed 47 people who applied for nomination. They included former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, apparently rejected on the grounds that he did not believe in clerical rule.

Mr. Bazargan, whose Freedom Movement is the only legal opposition party, also incurred official displeasure by calling for an end to the war with Iraq, which began in 1980.

Turkish Cypriots find changes in U.N. plan

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish Cypriots reply to the latest U.N. peace plan for the island argues that major changes have been made to a draft agreement which they accepted in January, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said it was neither an acceptance nor a rejection of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's latest bid to establish a Federal Republic of Cyprus between the divided ethnic Greek and Turkish communities.

The reply was handed to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's acting representative on the island, James Holger, last week.

What Mr. Perez de Cuellar had indicated were cosmetic changes in fact breached principles accepted earlier, the sources said. These included equal status of the two communities, bizonality — meaning separate zones, security and equal and effective participation in the executive and legislative.

Citing an example, they said that a provision in Mr. Perez de Cuellar's earlier document that any powers not specifically allocated to the central government would go to the federal states had been left out of the revised version.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar proposed to deal with this and some major security issues in a subsequent statement, an idea which the Turkish Cypriots oppose because of the possibility of interpretation, the sources said.

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Khatib praises summit results

(Continued from page 1)

Arab action." Mr. Khatib said that a practical translation of joint Arab action can be demonstrated in all Arab countries committing themselves towards respecting the Arab League Charter and all Arab agreements and pacts.

The minister praised the summit for understanding and supporting the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord, which, he said, was in "harmony with the spirit of the Fez peace plan".

The summit considered the accord as a working plan for implementing the Fez plan that aims at finding a just and comprehensive political solution to the Middle East crisis that would ensure the return of Arab lands of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights at an international conference sponsored by the United Nations, Mr. Khatib said.

Jordan also considers the summit to have achieved big success over the Gulf war issue, the minister said. He said the Arab leaders at the summit voiced their understanding of the dangers that confront the Arab Nation because of the persisting Gulf conflict which continues to obstruct Arab countries' efforts in confronting the Zionist enemy.

The summit, he said, also breathed life into the joint Arab Defence Pact which requires all Arab countries to come to the aid of any Arab League member state facing external aggression.

The minister reiterated Jordan's total appreciation of and confidence in the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat for his total commitment to the Jordan-PLO accord, "which, become a source of coexistence for the Zionist enemy".

This accord, the minister said, "has proved effective in forging political moves on the international level, because it aims at achieving peace, which the Zionist enemy continues to shun and reject."

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Egyptian columnist says Hassan II reneged on promise to restore ties

CAIRO (AP) — King Hassan of Morocco reneged on a promise he made to President Hosni Mubarak in 1983 to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, a leading columnist said Tuesday.

In a front-page article in the state-owned Cairo newspaper Al-Akhar, Moussa Sabri, who frequently travels with Mr. Mubarak on foreign trips, said the promise was made at a meeting between the president and the king in New York.

Sabri quoted King Hassan as telling Mr. Mubarak then: "When I return to Morocco, my first decision will be to resume diplomatic relations between Morocco and Egypt."

"Hassan returned to Morocco, and that was nearly two years ago, but he did not make the decision," Sabri said. "He forgot that it was he who had promised... Egypt maintained silence."

Morocco was among 17 Arab states that severed diplomatic ties with Egypt in 1979 to protest its separate treaty with Israel. Egypt's membership in the Arab League was suspended for the same reason.

Only Jordan has resumed relations with Cairo since Mr. Mubarak repeatedly has said Egypt's pride prevents it from asking others to do likewise.

Sabri, a former board chairman and editor of Al-Akhar, criticised King Hassan for telling reporters after the Arab summit in his country last week that the conference had not discussed Egypt's readmission to the Arab League because Cairo did not request this.

"To say that Egypt did not ask for a return to league membership is an excuse worse than the guilt (severance of relations) and is, furthermore, one of those twisted diplomatic pronouncements with which the Arab World is fed up," Sabri wrote.

"Whoever wants to (resume relations) is welcome," he said.

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Libya rejects charges

BEIRUT (R) — Libya has rejected Egyptian charges that five Egyptians accused of plotting to kill a Libyan refugee were spying for a foreign country, the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Tuesday.

"These claims, lies and accusations have no basis in truth," said the political editor of JANA.

"These people detained in Alexandria are... working for the liberation of Egypt from the American-Zionist occupation and have no other objectives," he added.

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King sends message of appreciation to Majali

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali in reply to one in which the latter congratulated the King on the 33rd anniversary of his accession to the throne.

In his reply cable, the King expressed his appreciation to Mr. Majali and his colleagues for their services and thanked them for their good wishes to him. The King said he will continue to devote his time and efforts to the Arab Nation and the Jordanian people.

The Royal Hashemite Court Tuesday received more congratulatory cables on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne which fell on Aug. 11.

Cables came from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Azz of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the emir of Kuwait, and Sheikh Hamad Ibn Issa Al Khalifa, the crown prince of Bahrain.

Ministry invites public to lease state-owned land

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture Tuesday invited the public to apply for leases of state-owned land and said that all agricultural extension services will be offered to persons leasing these areas of land. The announcement was made following a decision by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC) to lease the land to the public for development.

The announcement said that investors in agricultural projects set up on state-owned land will be offered facilities and exemptions as provided for under the Encouragement of Investment Law, because such projects will be considered as economic schemes.

Also, the government undertakes to purchase crops grown on

this land at fixed prices which are to be declared in advance of the harvest, the announcement said.

The announcement said that the state-owned land is to be leased and not sold to the public and it added that another announcement will define the type of projects to be carried out on each unit, depending on the nature of the soil and the water requirements for different types of crops.

The lands to be leased are located in the eastern and southern regions of the country in accordance with HAC decisions and the move is designed to encourage agricultural investments in the country, the announcement concluded.

Lawzi, Indian envoy discuss forthcoming IPU conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi received in his office on Tuesday Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi and discussed with him the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Indo-Jordanian coordination during the IPU meeting, scheduled to be held in Ottawa in September, and issues of mutual interest that could be raised during the conference were the focus of the Senate speaker's discussions with Mr. Santoshi. They

also reviewed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Mr. Santoshi held talks on issues related to a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled to be held in Luanda. The Luanda meeting is expected to name the venue for the next non-aligned summit. Iraq said last month it was ceding its right to host the summit and Indonesia and Yugoslavia are expected to figure high in the Luanda talks as alternative hosts for the conference.

Murphy arrives; may meet delegates

(Continued from page 1) by assuring Mr. Peres that fifth meetings would not signal U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Mr. Shultz sent a verbal message to that effect to Mr. Peres on Tuesday and it was conveyed by the American ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, the AP quoted a senior Israeli official as saying.

Mr. Pickering also promised Mr. Peres that Mr. Murphy would meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation only if it would lead to "direct talks with Israel," the AP quoted the unidentified Israeli official as saying.

Mr. Peres restated to Mr. Pickering Israel's objections to "any talks or negotiations that exclude Israel," according to the official. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir struck a harsh note earlier Tuesday by telling Israel Radio that any Murphy meeting with Palestinian representatives would be a dangerous step for Israel.

Mr. Shamir told Israel Radio: "The U.S. government has decided despite all to send Murphy to the Middle East... a dangerous move, which may lead to its meeting with a Jordanian-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation — an incomparably grave step which could have serious consequences for peace and security in the region."

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had said that Mr. Abu Rahme and Mr. Siniora were "acceptable" to Israel as "Palestinian negotiators."

Mr. Siniora told foreign reporters in Jerusalem on Monday that at least four of the proposed delegates in the Palestinian list had quiet American approval. According to the Al Fajr editor, the others, apart from Mr. Abu Rahme, are Cairo-based businessman Mohammad Sabri and the head of the Palestine National Council's Foreign Relations Department, Nabil Sha'ath.

The Washington official who announced on Monday Mr. Murphy's plan to visit the Middle East

said the assistant secretary would discuss arrangements for a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and that no firm decision had been made as to when to hold the meeting.

At a briefing for correspondents, the U.S. official said that in the efforts to arrange a U.S. meeting with the joint delegation, it was the "right time" for Mr. Murphy to hold talks in the region. He pointed out that the United States has been consulting with governments in the region through diplomatic channels, and it had reached a stage where a Murphy trip was believed to be useful.

The official emphasized that the United States has not reached a final decision on the list of possible names for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Mr. Murphy will be discussing the list and U.S. views on the list, he said.

The official said that Mr. Murphy's trip will include Israel, Jordan and Egypt and noted that other countries may be added to the schedule.

The official said the decision on Mr. Murphy's trip was made before last week's Arab summit conference in Casablanca, but that the trip could not be scheduled until now.

While declining to speculate on the possible results of Mr. Murphy's trip, the U.S. official said it was possible that Mr. Murphy could meet with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said that the United States assumes that there will be some progress in the Middle East peace process during the ambassador's trip.

However, he emphasized that more important than a meeting with the joint group is that such a meeting will lead to direct negotiations between the parties in the region.

He said that the ambassador will be discussing the "mutual arrangements" for the proposed U.S. meeting with the joint delegation and a surance that such a meeting will lead to negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. He stressed again the U.S. position that



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali (second left) and General Federation of Jordanian Women President Haifa Al

Bashir (left) Tuesday attend the opening of a course to train women methods to combat illiteracy among women in Jordan (Petra photo)

Education Ministry, GFJW join forces to combat illiteracy among women

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali said Tuesday that quite a large number of Jordanian citizens are still illiterate and stressed that both the public and private sectors should cooperate to provide education for all in order that the government's efforts to develop the country economically and socially can succeed.

In an address to 30 women taking part in a course on ways to combat illiteracy in Jordan, Mr. Majali said that the Ministry of Education is working relentlessly towards providing all citizens with basic education. The ministry, he said, has been providing compulsory education for all children until the third preparatory class, opening evening classes for adults and illiterate people in all regions and is continuously improving education methods and syllabi to achieve desired goals.

Illiteracy is the most disturbing element of backwardness and one that presents major problems to many developing nations, the minister said. He said that in Jordan the number of illiterate women is higher than illiterate men and added that this training course is designed to help women eradicate illiteracy among women.

The training course has been organized by the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) in cooperation with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) as well as the Ministry of Education.

GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir said in a speech that this is the first time that the GFJW is taking part in a joint effort with the public sector to help eradicate illiteracy in Jordan. This participation, she said, reflects the keenness on the part of Jordanian women to help the government's development plans succeed. Also, as a duty to the nation, the GFJW should help spread education and literacy among women and contribute towards the country's development and progress. Mrs. Bas-

hir said.

Participants in the 10-day training course will hear lectures on the illiteracy situation in the Arab World, government, public and private efforts to eradicate illiteracy, social and economic conditions of Arab women, plans for combating illiteracy in Jordan, problems impeding women's participation in eradicating illiteracy and other related topics. The participants will also be trained in the use and production of audiovisual aids necessary for their work.

The participants come from various governorates and will be supplied with skills and information to help them lead the fight against illiteracy in Jordan, according to Mrs. Bashir. She said this is very important work designed to help improve the status and living standards of women and the country as a whole.

The opening session was attended by Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat and other senior officials.

Heart recipient takes first steps 4 days after transplant operation

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arab World's first heart transplant patient, Abdullah Mohammad Khalil, Tuesday took his first steps four days after the operation which was performed by a 30-member team at the Al Hussein Medical Centre (HMC).

A senior medical source at the HMC Jueen Alia Heart Institute told the Jordan Times that Khalil, aged 23, walked a few paces with the help of a nurse and is now in a stable condition at the intensive care unit. The source said the patient is beginning to lead a more normal life and is eager to leave the hospital and return home.

The heart transplant operation, the first in the Middle East, was performed by Dr. Da'oud Hanania, who is director of the Royal Medical Services and chief of the cardiac centre at the HMC.

In the four-hour operation,

Abdullah Khalil, who was forced to leave school at the age of 15 due to his physical disability, received the heart of a 26-year old car crash victim who had been in a state of brain death.

His Majesty King Hussein has undertaken to pay all the medical expenses for Khalil's operation and treatment for the rest of his life, the Arabic daily newspaper Sawt Al Sha'ab reported Monday.

The King's gesture was expressed in a telephone call on Monday night with transplant team chief Da'oud Hanania, the report said. The newspaper added that

Her Majesty Queen Noor also made a phone call to the HMC and congratulated the transplant team on their "great achievement" which she said has brought pride to Jordan and its people. In her telephone call, the Queen extended her good wishes to the patient and expressed her hope that he would have a full recovery.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also called the centre on Tuesday and voiced his hope for further progress and development in the medical field.

King Hussein, in a letter he sent to the family of donor Walid Hindawi, said their humanitarian gesture would be the start of a trend to pave the way for future organ donations. In his letter, King Hussein also condoned the family and relatives of Mr. Hindawi and said that his "soul now rests in peace knowing that his heart is pounding in another human being, conveying the message of love, hope and generosity."

Majali announces overall pass rate of 88.4% for secondary admission exam

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali Tuesday announced that 88.4 per cent of the 69,578 students from both banks of Jordan passed the newly-introduced secondary school examination for the scholastic year 1984/1985. The pass rate for female students was 92.1 per cent and the pass rate for male students was 85.5 per cent, he said.

Speaking at a press conference held at the Ministry of Education, the minister said that 47,059 students from the East Bank schools passed the examination out of a total of 53,234 students and 14,928 students from the occupied West Bank passed the examination out of 16,444 enrolled students.

The exam, which was re-introduced by the government and endorsed by both the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, required students to pass an entrance examination in order to be eligible for secondary academic courses.

Former Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket earlier said that the examination aims to achieve justice among students and to link education with the development needs of Jordan.

Mr. Majali refuted allegations aired by a number of local educationalists that the ministry approved the examination to cover up for the deficit of places in government secondary academic and vocational schools. "There is a seat awaiting each student who passed the secondary entrance exam. In addition, the ministry has allocated 38,000 seats for secondary academic education and between 14,000 to 15,000 seats for vocational academic education and this number of allocated seats exceeds the number of students who enrolled to undertake the exam," the minister stressed.

Students' choice

Mr. Majali pointed out that the ministry earlier conducted a survey to determine students' choices in education and said that the survey indicated that 13 per cent of the interviewed students preferred vocational academic courses as their first educational choice.

He added: "This examination was not designed to challenge students to compete in order to win few seats available for secondary academic education, but rather it is one way to develop the edu-

cational institutions and educational policy in Jordan."

He went on to say that this examination is another means to evaluate the points of weakness and strength in all academic syllabi, in the educational system and the educational abilities of organizations, management and teachers.

Mr. Majali praised the idea of the examination saying that it prompted parents, teachers and students to direct their attention to the educational process and its standard. He said: "A lot of the students' results in the secondary examination were remarkably better than their grades at school."

The minister said that the various committees who assisted in correcting the exam papers and evaluating the results had to work for 52 days.

The secondary admission exam was applied in Jordan until the late sixties, when it was abolished.

Opposition to the exam

The admission exam for the secondary education cycle, which was suggested and endorsed during former Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat's cabinet, provoked opposition from members of the public and educationalists. Although the Ministry of Education earlier this year said it considered the examination "a necessary measure to meet the requirements for skilled workers," concerned parents and educationalists campaigned against the examination describing it as "unfair" and "at odds with Jordan's educational policy."

The education policy allows freedom for students to choose the kind of education and specialization they prefer, they said.

Other educationalists, contacted by the Jordan Times, said that the re-introduction of the

First caravan of Jordanian pilgrims arrives in Mecca

AMMAN (Petra) — The first caravan of Jordanian Muslims performing this year's pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia has arrived in Mecca after staying several days in Medina. Under Secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi announced here Tuesday.

He said that the rest of the pil-

grims are expected to arrive in Mecca by Thursday. All pilgrims who arrived in Mecca have been accommodated in rented building according to previous arrangements, he added. All the pilgrims are reported to be in good health and the journey passed without incident except that one taxi driver died of natural causes. Dr. Abbadi said.



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Ombudsman office to open

THE Public Security Department director has ordered the opening of an ombudsman office at the department to receive and investigate complaints by the public about abuses of the law and irresponsible behaviour by a number of policemen.

Perhaps an admission on the part of the authorities that abuses do exist motivated the idea of the ombudsman office which in turn, reflects the Public Security Department's determination to introduce reforms and improvements. No doubt, the whole idea of reform and raising the standard of police work and efficiency was infused into the department by His Majesty King Hussein who called on its director Lt-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali soon after his appointment to the post last month.

The King then requested that the department introduce measures to raise the standard of the officers' skills and performance with a view to improving the services offered to citizens. King Hussein also promised that the department will have all that it requires of equipment and facilities to introduce these reforms and improvements.

The new office was deemed necessary in view of instances reflecting ill-behaviour by police officers and irresponsible and reckless actions in handling matters of concern to members of the public.

The new office will no doubt serve as a deterrent to police officers in the future and would dissuade many of them from committing any abuses.

But it must also be said that the public should shoulder a part of the responsibility in making the police department succeed in its work. What is required from the members of the public is reasonable behaviour and reasonable complaints and also cooperation with the police officers whose ultimate objective is to safeguard national interest and help maintain the stability and security Jordan has been enjoying for years.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Safeguarding Arab interests

THE CASABLANCA summit, unlike what has been alleged by certain Arab circles, did not isolate Arab states nor did it create polarisation in the Arab World. The summit has rather opened the door wide for all leaders wishing to join in meaningful work and serious efforts that benefit the Arab nation and safeguard its interests. The formation of two committees to try to bring to an end inter-Arab differences and divisions is to be considered one positive aspect of the summit, and reflects the participants' determination to unify Arab ranks and re-build Arab solidarity on firm and sound bases.

Those who chose to boycott the summit in Casablanca are called on to prove their positive attitudes towards the aspired-for solidarity and they should take into consideration the present serious circumstances which the Arab nation is facing. These leaders should place the nation's interests above any other consideration and join hands to serve the common goals and the same objectives.

Al Dustour: Initiating a reconciliation drive

ARAB DIPLOMATIC circles have displayed deep interest in the outcome of the Arab summit of Casablanca and did not conceal their optimism about subsequent successes that would follow that summit. Also Arab newspapers, which reflect public thinking in the Arab World, said the convening of the summit should be considered an achievement in itself in view of the current situation in the Arab World and the divisions and disputes among Arab governments.

One should not forget that it was due to the efforts of King Hassan II of Morocco and his contacts with Arab leaders that the summit was held despite the strong opposition by certain Arab countries that boycotted it.

The convening of the Casablanca summit reflected the Arab leaders' concern over the seriousness of the present situation and the different and divergent stands of many Arab countries with regard to common causes. No doubt the Arab diplomats and newspapers have had a deep study of the results of the Casablanca meeting and consider them as successful enough to forge a new phase of joint Arab action. But first, we now look to the two committees set up by the summit to try to bring a reconciliation among Arab countries. If these committees make a headway, then no doubt Arab diplomats' optimism is justified.

Sawt Al Shaab: Reestablishing Arab solidarity

KING HASSAN II of Morocco outlined in his press conference at Casablanca the main issues discussed at the summit meeting and the positive results the Arab leaders achieved. He said that the summit discussed the central issues that had been outstanding, and looked into means for restoring Arab solidarity and engineering joint Arab action.

The conference, as King Hassan said, focused its attention on the future, and so, it sought to reestablish solidarity among Arab countries. To achieve this end the summit has set up two committees whose work will concentrate on reconciling Arab countries and so pave the way for joint efforts on the regional and international levels. King Hassan said the summit did not support the policy of polarisation, but it rather emphasised the need for pan-Arab action in the face of common challenges and dangers.

The summit, as the king said, was convened to serve the higher national Arab interests and therefore all efforts should be made to ensure a pooling of Arab resources and efforts rather than dissipating them.

The summit has therefore launched a joint effort for re-building rather than destroying bridges of understanding and cooperation among Arab countries for the benefit of all Arab people.

U.N. leads anti-apartheid crusade against Pretoria

By O.C. Doelling
Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations is in the forefront of an international crusade to demolish white-minority rule in South Africa, one of its 159 member states.

South Africa's complaints that the U.N. campaign violates the organisation's own charter have been ignored, even by Western countries retaining diplomatic ties with the Pretoria government.

Article 27 of the U.N. Charter expressly forbids the organisation from interfering in "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." Yet various U.N. bodies have been involved in complaints against South Africa's racial policies since 1946.

Last month, with the United States and Britain abstaining, the Security Council voted 13-0 to support a Franco-Danish call for voluntary economic sanctions against South Africa.

The U.N. General Assembly, which suspended South Africa from its seat under a disputed procedure 11 years ago, repeatedly has affirmed the right of the country's 24 million blacks to take up arms against the system of racial separation known as apartheid. Only one in five South Africans is white.

Since 1974, the assembly has granted U.N. observer status to two organisations bent on overthrowing "racist minority regime," as the South African government is referred to in assembly resolutions.

A half-million dollars a year are paid out of the regular U.N. budget to enable the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain observer offices in New York. Both anti-apartheid groups are outlawed in South Africa.

An 18-nation special committee against apartheid, established by the assembly in 1962, is spearheading the worldwide

pressure campaign. Chaired by Nigeria, the committee is composed of "Third World" and Soviet bloc states. Most of its biennial budget of \$1.18 million is earmarked for travel by delegates and staff members to various conferences and capitals to encourage worldwide isolation of South Africa.

The committee draws logistical support within the U.N. Secretariat from the centre against apartheid, which has an annual budget of \$1.8 million and a staff of 30. The centre administers two funds totalling some \$11 million that provide scholarships to South African blacks and legal aid to detained foes of apartheid. It also is helping to promote the assembly's nonbinding cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa.

South Africa's U.N. mission estimates that the world body spends more than \$40 million annually on its campaign and support activities for anti-apartheid movements. Challenging this figure, U.N. spo-

kesman Joe Silis said it was based, in part, on "assumptions" of how much time various bodies devote to South Africa. The United Nations, he said, makes no comparable cost analyses.

In retaliation for its 1974 suspension from the assembly, South Africa has withheld its U.N. dues ever since and is now \$24.5 million in arrears.

Western vetoes have blocked the Security Council — the only body so empowered by the U.N. Charter — from expelling South Africa from the United Nations.

Consequently, South African delegates continue to be invited to address Security Council debates on Southern Africa and to meet with U.N. officials, including the secretary-general.

Other than Israel, no country has so preoccupied the world body in its 40-year history. By South African count, it was attacked at 61 of 107 General Assembly plenary meetings last year.

"There is a longstanding pre-

cedent of United Nations' illegal involvement in the internal situation of South Africa," South African U.N. Ambassador Kurt Von Schirring, said in an interview. "With the automatic majority... there is very little you can do."

"Automatic majority" is a catchphrase for the combined "third world" and Soviet bloc, which coalesces on condemnation of South Africa and Israel.

Even the United States, which often is assailed here as South Africa's "protector," has sanctioned at least limited U.N. interference by joining in condemnation of the country's racial policies, going along with the U.N. Security Council's voluntary arms embargo of 1963 and by voting for a mandatory arms ban in 1977.

Foes of apartheid say that U.N. involvement is justified because they regard South Africa's government as unrepresentative and illegal and maintain that apartheid violates the universal declaration

of human rights and poses "a grave menace to international peace and security."

The General Assembly has gone so far as to declare apartheid a "crime against humanity" — placing it in the same category as genocide.

The U.N. Office of Legal Affairs, after declining to speak to a reporter directly on what it regarded as a delicate issue, took three days to prepare a statement saying, "It is now generally recognised that human rights questions are items of legitimate international concern and that, under current international law, mass or other violations of human rights are not matters which come solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Therefore, it "would now appear" that South Africa's racial policies cannot be excluded from U.N. consideration under the charter's non-interference clause, the statement said.

Scientists campaign to keep W. Germany out of 'Star Wars'

By Mark Wood
Reuters

BONN — An alliance of West German scientists has launched an unprecedented public campaign

to keep the country out of President Reagan's "Star Wars" research and urge their colleagues to boycott any work on the programme.

Aided by publicity from the main weekly magazines, the group

is relying less on well-worn rhetoric about the danger of the arms race than on detailed arguments that the project cannot work and is a waste of money and resources.

Physicist Werner Buckel, one of the chief organisers, says more

than 13,000 scientists have already signed a declaration deplored the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and pledged they will refuse to carry out research for it.

But at a press conference in Bonn he acknowledged that sup-

port so far had come exclusively from universities and state institutes and not from the major high-technology concerns most likely to be directly involved in any West German work for SDI.

The group's chief aim is to mobilise public opinion against Mr. Reagan's project before the Bonn government decides in the autumn whether to sign a framework agreement with the U.S. backing participation by West German firms.

Its greatest success so far has been to secure the signatures of sports and showbusiness stars and top-ranking opposition politicians, including former Chancellor Willy Brandt, to an appeal to Bonn to stay well clear of SDI.

The appeal demanded that the government block any kind of West German role in Mr. Reagan's research and go on the offensive to lobby for strict East-West accords barring the deployment of weapons systems in space.

The scientists had already seized public attention with major articles in the popular left-leaning magazines Stern and Der Spiegel, which have both branded SDI a threat to peace.

Hans-Peter Duerr, director of the Werner Heisenberg Physics Institute in Munich and the most prominent expert critic of Star Wars, was given 10 pages in Der Spiegel to put his case that a missile shield as envisaged by Mr. Reagan was not feasible.

Dr. Duerr analysed every possible system the U.S. could deploy to shoot down Soviet rockets and said each would be prohibitively expensive, unreliable, and vulnerable to attack.

No matter how sophisticated SDI weapons might be, it would always be easy to knock them out, he said, arguing for example that a heap of sand dumped on the right trajectory in space would perforate and destroy an orbiting laser mirror.

Mr. Duerr charged that the U.S. was fully aware its goals were unachievable and that its real aim was to gain complete military superiority by launching a technology race it knew the Soviet Union had no chance of winning.

Most other scientists opposed to SDI have voiced the same view

but played down the political aspect of their case to present arguments on research priorities which are much more likely to hold sway in Bonn.

Dr. Buckel said participation of West German firms in the project would divert money and human resources from civilian research and that U.S. secrecy restraints would prevent them using their findings in other fields.

The West German government has said it favours participation by German companies in principle but insists on guarantees they would be able to apply their research results elsewhere.

U.S. officials have made clear they are eager for several West German firms to join in SDI as they are among world leaders in areas such as lasers and light sensors. But so far they have avoided the sticky subject of technology transfers.

West German commentators say it is hard to judge how far the lobby will influence the government, though some argue that — as Bonn has markedly softened its initial enthusiasm for SDI — it might be receptive to some of the scientists' points.

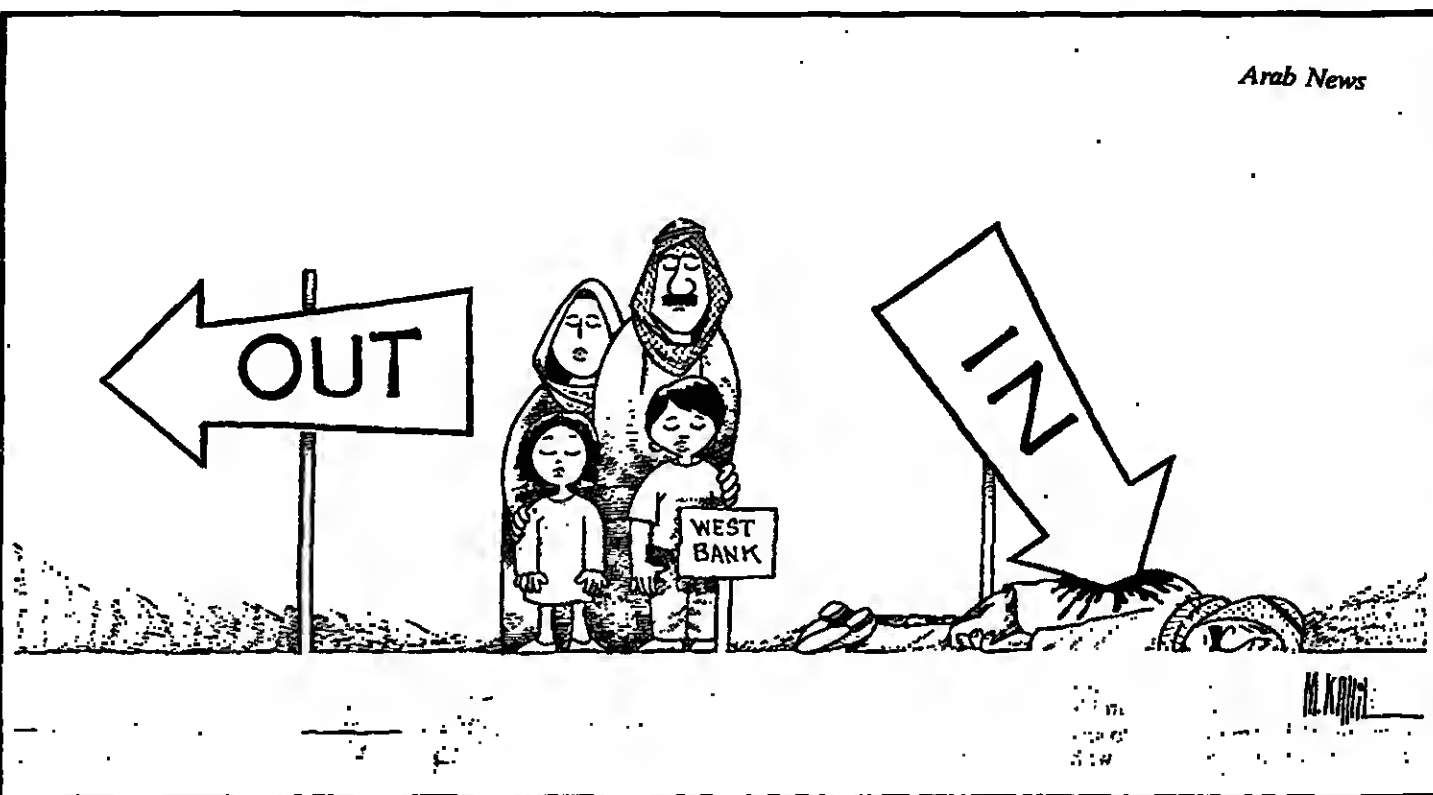
If individual firms such as Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB) or Siemens decide to go it alone in taking SDI contracts, regardless of Bonn's view, it seems unlikely the anti-Star Wars lobby will be able to stop them.

Dr. Buckel said his group aimed to win over researchers in all state institutes which might be involved in SDI, but that it had little prospect of penetrating the high-technology industries.

"There are a lot of people in those places who have moral objections to working on SDI but are afraid to speak out for fear of losing their jobs," he said.

Spokesmen for most major firms ridiculed this argument and some said their researchers were excited at the prospect of involvement in a new technology thrust.

One senior official, who asked not to be identified, wrote off the scientists' anti-SDI lobby as a "bunch of malcontents who are simply afraid that money will be channelled away from abstract research into areas where it really matters."



Cyprus haunted by a missing people problem

By Tod Robberson
Reuters

NICOSIA — Cyprus is still haunted by the fate of about 2,400 people missing since fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots ended 11 years ago.

Turkish Cypriots say about 800 of their people disappeared, many of them during inter-communal strife that erupted in 1963. A pan-Cyprian committee says 1,619 Greek Cypriots, mostly men, went missing during the 1974 Turkish invasion.

Many relatives speak of nightmares, depression and guilt feelings as they cling to hopes that their loved ones are alive. A Greek Cypriot was jailed in May for shooting a man who told him to give up hope for his son.

Cyprus has remained split into the Turkish Cypriot north and the Greek Cypriot south since the 1974 invasion, which followed a coup engineered by the military junta then ruling Greece.

Because of chaos at the time, it remains a mystery whether many of the missing Greek Cypriots were killed or taken prisoner in the coup, as Turkish Cypriots claim, or during the invasion, as Greek Cypriots believe.

Greek Cypriot psychiatrist Dr. Takis Evdokas says the lingering uncertainty has caused serious psychological problems for many relatives, who complain of nightmares and suffer delusions.

Children of missing men often receive conflicting signals from their mothers, who dress in black to mourn the loss of their husbands but tell offspring never to give up hope that their fathers are still alive. Dr. Evdokas said.

The Reverend Christoforos Christoforos, leader of the Pan-Cyprian Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons, says: "It is still a very sensitive situation."

Reports issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations have said that some missing Greek

Cypriots were captured by Turkish troops and transferred to Turkey, but that their fates were unknown.

"In most of these cases, these people have given evidence they were still alive months, sometimes even years after they went missing," Rev. Christoforos said.

What we want is concrete answers on whether they are alive or dead. Just tell us on each case what has happened," he said.

Oguz Veli, spokesman for a missing persons group in the north, says about 800 Turkish Cypriots are unaccounted for, most of them since the 1963 inter-communal strife.

Mr. Veli said his brother was among 39 Turkish Cypriots rounded up that year by Greek Cypriot police and never seen again.

"We know they were massacred. We have accepted they are dead. All we want is to know where their graves are," he said.

A committee set up under U.N. auspices in 1981 to study cases of

missing persons has made little, if any, progress, said Rustem Tatar, Turkish Cypriot representative on the committee.

"This committee has only stirred up hopes that some of these people are still alive. No evidence is forthcoming that any are alive. Since there is no evidence, we must look at whatever evidence we have that supports a presumption of death," he said.

Dr. Evdokas, the psychiatrist, says he regularly counsels relatives of the missing to accept that their loved ones are dead "so they can get on with their own lives". He says it is normal for relatives to experience depression "because they are dealing with an unresolved conflict — emotions and feelings that they don't know whether to bury or keep alive."

"It's impossible for these people to overcome this conflict as long as the state holds out the possibility that their fathers or sons or brothers are still alive," he added.

'Rainbow Warrior' bombs boost 'Greenpeace'

By Philip Melchior
Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Two bombs that sank the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbour a month ago have prompted a new surge of support for the campaigning environmental group.

Once the pride of the protesters, Rainbow Warrior is now a torn and mangled hulk. Police and environmentalists say they know little about the motives of the saboteurs who planted the bombs on the ship, which was to have led a "peace fleet" to the French nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

And although French President Francois Mitterrand has set up an investigation to see if any French government agency was involved, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Friday there was no evidence the French government was implicated.

But whatever the motive for the bombs, the result has been a rush of cash and support for the Greenpeace Movement and a renewed pledge by many activists to continue their campaigns.

"The support that has come in has strengthened our views and our commitment," Rainbow Warrior's chief engineer, Yorkshireman Davey Edwards, told Reuters.

Peter Wilcox, a 32-year-old New Yorker who was to have led the fleet, also rejects suggestions that it may be time to quit.

Mr. Wilcox will still sail to the test zone in French Polynesia, but has signed on as navigator and radio operator on the Vega — a Greenpeace-owned ketch that will now lead the Cockleshell protest fleet.

The first protest vessel, a flat-bottomed ship named Alliance, set sail at the weekend.

In the weeks since the two bombs packed with about 20 kilograms of high explosive tore holes in Rainbow Warrior's hull and killed Greenpeace photographer Fernando Pereira, the organisation's New Zealand office has been a frenzy of activity.

"The mail has quadrupled," organiser Susan-Jane Owen says. "Money and messages of sympathy have just been flooding in.... We've had donations from companies, school children and members of parliament... it's jerked people out of their apathy."

Support for Greenpeace has carried over into support for the

100-man police probe, big by New Zealand standards, into the first crime with international terrorist overtones to hit this isolated country.

"New Zealanders are indignant that this sort of thing can happen here," says police spokesman Trevor Tozer. "There is total commitment... and it's been enhanced by an amazing public response to all our appeals for help and information."

Police have charged a couple, carrying Swiss passports that officials in Bern say are false, with blowing up the Rainbow Warrior and murdering Mr. Pereira.

Warrants listing the same charges have also been issued for the arrest of three Frenchmen now thought to be somewhere in the South Pacific on a missing yacht.

Others are also being sought. Mr. Tozer says the inquiry is now "into the hard slog phase."

At the wharf where Rainbow Warrior was moored, the Greenpeace flagship is now a sad sight, slumped on its side, its stern in the mud of the harbour. Its sloping decks are alive with action as police search for further evidence and navy and dockyard workers try to seal the blast-holes and refloat it.

But the ship that carried the rainbow and white dove symbols of Greenpeace into environmental battles from Soviet Siberia to Spain and from the Pacific Marshall Islands to Peru seems unlikely to recover.

Mr. Wilcox, who skipped Rainbow Warrior through many campaigns, told Reuters the 30-year-old ship appeared to be absolutely wrecked. He looks on his ship as a lifeless hulk.

The whole crew is angry and bewildered at Mr. Pereira's death. "We could have been philosophical about it if none of us had been killed, but not now," Mr. Wilcox says.

"I've always thought that because Greenpeace had such strong non-violent policies that we'd somehow be protected from this kind of act... now that just sounds naive."

The old Aberdeen-registered trawler which switched from catching fish to saving seals and whales took its name from an American Indian proverb:

"When the earth is sick and the animals disappear the Warriors of the Rainbow will join together to protect the wildlife and heal the earth."

LETTERS

We write in peace and love

To: All the youth of Jordan.
From: Jonar and Kerrie.
Subject: Peace and love.

WE ARE young people of Australia writing on behalf of our friends, to send you our message of peace and love.

Being International Youth Year, we feel this is good opportunity for us to communicate with you. We understand that success, friendship, acceptance and love is of major importance to young people. If we agree to this then we have a common goal to achieve. If we strive together in every small way unselfishly then we shall succeed in uniting the people of the world.

To do this, we must respect each other's colour and customs and learn to respect those with differing opinions.

Kerrie and I are 20 years of age and are involved with the young and old of our community. This is our small way of participating in the world's affairs.

We would encourage each of you to become involved within your neighbourhood through Youth Clubs and other well meaning organisations whose aims are to help not criticise.

We wish each of you a happy future which we will share together and feel privileged to communicate with you who are so far yet so near.

We give you our encouragement and support and offer you our assistance always.

Should you wish to share your activities with us, Kerrie and I would be happy to hear from you, preferably in English, or in your home language.

We write in Peace and Love.

Mr. Jonar Nader and Miss Kerrie Thomson
Co. P.O. Box 187
North Strathfield 2137
New South Wales
Australia.

International terrorism — legal and political aspects

By Goran Kapetanovic

INTERNATIONAL terrorism is again the topic of the day. Air hijacking, the taking of hostages, murder, the planting of explosives into means of transportation, attacks on diplomatic missions and staff — these are only some of the forms of a growing practice of terrorism. Virtually no country in the world is immune to this problem. Taking different forms and inspired by different motives, international terrorism does not spare any socio-political system or any region of the world. Modern means of transportation make it possible for a terrorist action to be started in one place, to be continued in another and to be terminated in yet another place. More than one state and often more than one continent may be involved. People of different nationalities may be responsible for a terrorist action, and states belonging to different political groupings and even states which are in a state of war or open hostilities may find themselves working together, directly or indirectly, to prevent an act of terrorism from being carried out to the end or from having adverse consequences.

The international community, the U.N. in particular, has concerned itself with the problem of international terrorism for some time now. And while there is still no international convention which would define the rights and duties of states with regard to terrorism in an integral and comprehensive manner, there are quite a few which deal with specific aspects of terrorist activity. Thus, for example, at its 28th session, the U.N. General Assembly adopted by consensus an International Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against persons enjoying international protection including diplomatic staff. This Convention offers protection to heads of state or government, ministers of foreign affairs, official representatives and employees of states and inter-governmental organisations and members of their families when on the ter-

ritory of a foreign state. Murder, kidnapping and any other assault against the personal integrity or freedom of these people or against their official premises, home or means of transportation as well as a sheer threat to, or an attempt or involvement in an attack on them is considered as a criminal offence punishable according to the law of each signatory state. States have also undertaken to cooperate in the prevention of crimes against internationally-protected persons, to exchange information and extend legal assistance.

Although it talks about prevention, the convention does not specify what preventive measures are in question. A step forward in this direction was taken with the adoption of the convention against the taking of hostages (by consensus at the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly). At the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation, article 4 of this convention lays down the duty of states to take all practicable measures to prevent preparations for the execution of such criminal offences on or outside their territory, including measures banning the conduct on their territory of unlawful activity by persons, groups or organisations which encourage, instigate, organise or engage in the taking of hostages. This provision was a subject of extensive debate in the ad hoc committee for the drafting of the Convention. The Western countries had at first been opposed to this proposal of the Yugoslav delegation, arguing that it was at variance with their legal systems, that its application could mean a restriction of democracy and personal freedoms, that it curtailed the right to private association and organisation, and similar. Through the cogency of its own arguments the Yugoslav delegation was able to remove all such doubts. It indicated the importance of preventive measures in combating international terrorism and the dangers concealed in an interpretation of democracy which allowed organised terrorist activity, i.e., which gave ind-

ividuals, groups and organisations the right to prepare terrorist acts unhindered. The Yugoslav representatives recalled that preparations and association in the aim of carrying out a terrorist deed was punishable in all legal systems, and that there was no valid reason not to include the relevant provision into the convention. After the provision concerning the prevention of the preparation of a criminal act by individuals, groups and organisations was accepted and introduced into the convention against the taking of hostages, similar provisions were entered into the recommendations for combating terrorism (adopted in the Committee on Terrorism in 1979 and confirmed by consensus at the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1981), into the resolution providing for consideration of effective measures to advance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (adopted and confirmed by consensus at all General Assembly sessions since 1980), and into the closing document of the Madrid follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The ban on the activity of groups and organisations engaging in the preparation of acts of terrorism thus acquired full "right of citizenship" in the section of international law relating to the campaign against terrorism.

The growing practice of air hijacking and taking of hostages has actualised the convention against the taking of hostages. In addition, to article 4 concerning preventive measures, the convention contains a number of provisions which are new compared to earlier international regulations. The convention leaves no scope for the perpetrators of the act of taking hostages going unpunished. It clearly states (Article 12) that this convention (in peacetime) or the 1949 Geneva Conventions and supplementary protocols (at a time of armed conflict) shall apply to the act of taking hostages. At the same time, this article removes the ambiguity over the treatment of liberation movements as parties

involved in the conflict to which the Geneva Conventions likewise apply, as precisely defined in the protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions invoked by Article 12 of the Convention against the taking of hostages.

The convention takes special account of the protection of the life and health of the hostages. Article 3, paragraph 1, states that the member-state on whose territory the person who has committed a criminal deed is holding a hostage shall undertake all measures it deems necessary in order to facilitate the position of the hostage and, especially, in order to secure his or her release or, if necessary, to facilitate his or her return upon release. Although the majority of U.N. member-states have repeatedly stated that they will not negotiate with the abductors, concern for the hostages and their safe release has regularly received priority.

Yet another provision of the convention merits special attention because of its specificity. This is Article 14 which states that no single provision of this convention may be interpreted in a manner such as would justify the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a state contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. The authors of this provision were the non-aligned member-countries of the ad hoc committee for drafting the convention, and in the working draft they called it the "Entente clause". Since the preliminary draft was proposed in the wake of the events at Entebbe airport where Israel, in an armed action, had freed its citizens and other passengers of a hijacked airliner who were being held hostage in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda, the non-aligned countries wished to emphasise that apart from the condemnation of the act of taking hostages, i.e., apart from the protection of the lives and health of the hostages, it was most important to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states as otherwise tragic consequences might arise for the hostages and in

broader terms, for international peace and security. Fast practice has proved the wisdom of this provision.

Besides the mentioned conventions (protection of diplomats and hostages) the United Nations has adopted a number of resolutions, declarations, recommendations and other acts which, together, provide a legal framework for combating terrorism. Mention should also be made of three conventions adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation: the 1963 Tokyo Convention concerning crimes and other acts committed on board a plane, the 1970 Hague Convention concerning the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, and the 1971 Montreal Convention concerning the suppression of unlawful acts against the security of civil aviation traffic. The three conventions complement one another, and, so to speak, keep abreast of the development of the "technique of air hijacking" and methods of endangering air traffic. Taken together, they cover in large measure nearly all questions connected with air hijacking, endangering of air traffic, jeopardising the lives of passengers, and damage to and destruction of airplanes.

The struggle against terrorism has been a subject of consideration in various regional organisations, i.e., at regional conferences. As a result two regional conventions on terrorism have been concluded: the Washington Convention, adopted by the Organisation of American States, and the Strasbourg Convention, adopted by the European Parliament. The Helsinki Final Act, too, contains a provision on terrorism, which was amplified at the Madrid conference. Under this document, the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have undertaken to combat international terrorism on joint foundations. Special emphasis is laid on preventive measures.

As can be seen, although there is no single convention covering all forms of terrorism, the existing

legal norms provide a sufficiently adequate legal framework for the international community to be able to cope more effectively with international terrorism. Obviously, the problem lies elsewhere.

To put it in a nutshell, the problem may well be in that the necessary preventive measures are not being taken and in that the problem of international terrorism is being approached with too much political opportunism (the policy of double standards). Nevertheless, the problem of terrorism must be viewed through the prism of overall relations in the world, since it is essentially, a product of those very same relations. The non-aligned countries, which have been actively involved in the drawing up of legal instruments of combating terrorism, have repeatedly pointed out the need that the international community come to grips with the generators of terrorism, with its underlying causes. At a session of the U.N. Committee on Terrorism in April 1979, the group of non-aligned and developing countries offered its vision of the causes of terrorism, emphasising that state terrorism posed the greatest danger of all to human life, peace and security in the world. The root cause of state terrorism lies in the conduct of particular states, as manifested in colonialism, racism, aggression, foreign occupation, intervention, interference in the internal affairs of other states, economic exploitation and other practices. One might also include among the causes of terrorism, psycho-medical factors of individuals, groups and organisations, which instigate them to resort to terrorist methods.

More recently, in the wake of various terrorist acts, a number of new initiatives have been advanced for engaging the United Nations in a concrete campaign against terrorism. U.N. member-states are asked to refrain from a confrontation in defining state terrorism. Instead of that, measures should be adopted on supervising the supply of arms to terrorists, internationally valid standards for the protection of airports should

be formulated and provision should be made for the presence of security officers on board airliners, etc.

We could agree that to complement and amplify the existing legal instruments might be a good and useful thing to do. The U.N. General Assembly could adopt by consensus a convention on terrorism once more, or supplement existing ones. But would that eliminate the problem of international terrorism?

The mere adoption of new instruments would not suffice for any real progress. That would require a change of conduct in the case of certain countries. One cannot expect to see an effective struggle waged against international terrorism in one part of the world while terrorist groups and the practice of terror over innocent people are encouraged and financed in a different part of it. One cannot expect the embassies of one's own country being safe in other countries while allowing the embassies of other countries to be repeatedly molested and attacked. Calls for concrete ways of fighting terrorism will be of no effect if politicians, anxious to secure votes, are allowed to flirt with various fascist organisations from which criminals and terrorists are recruited. How can the appeal for combating terrorism be taken seriously if, contrary to the obligation assumed under international conventions and other legal and political acts, terrorist organisations are allowed to register and operate?

Some countries offer drastic examples in this sense. In Sweden, for example, the former conservative leader and ex-minister of justice have signed an appeal for pardoning the murderer of the Yugoslav ambassador to that country, Vladimir Rolovic, while the murderer's lawyer claims the killing of the ambassador was not an act of terrorism, and invokes Sweden's "democratic regulations". So, we see an old story repeated — "democratic regulations" protect terrorists and killers, while the victims are supposed to understand these "democratic regulations".

To the same extent to which this line of reasoning has nothing to do with democracy, it has none with law either. A lawyer should know this much. We can only hope that a country which sponsored the proposal for the drafting of a convention against the taking of hostages and the resolution concerning the protection of diplomats, which signed the Helsinki Final Act and was an active participant in the Madrid follow-up to the CSCE at which it undertook to fight to prevent terrorism and to punish severely the perpetrators of terrorist deeds will adhere to its publicly assumed obligations.

Although terrorism is a major international evil claiming a large number of human lives, its consequences are nevertheless smaller than are the consequences of the famine crisis in a large part of the world, of aggression, foreign occupation, subversive activity, military intervention and similar, adverse practices. However, this does not mean that one should not fight against it or that one should wait that other problems be settled first, i.e., that the evils claiming more victims be eliminated first. Indeed, as early as tomorrow we could be faced with a new form of terrorism, atomic terrorism, which would not stop at individual human lives.

The international community must launch an energetic campaign against terrorism. This it will be able to do only if all states consistently adhere to the legal acts they have helped to draw up and have accepted, if they take the same approach to all forms of terrorism, if they energetically apply preventive measures, if they refrain from flirting with terrorists who threaten those that do not share their political views, if they do not assist, instigate or finance their terrorist or subversive activities. He who wants to live in peace and security must recognise the same right to others. It must be understood that peace and security are universal, that no islands of peace can survive for long while the rest of the world is in turmoil — Review of International Affairs, Belgrade.

At 59, Castro leads a Latin American 'default' drive

By Lionel Martin
Reuters

HAVANA — Cuban leader Fidel Castro, only 59 when the revolution he led triumphed in 1959, is now a dynamic elder statesman who Tuesday marked his 59th birthday during a drive to strengthen relations with other Latin American nations.

The famous beard is flecked with grey, but those who have observed him recently say he still enjoys the prodigious energy and activity that enables him to make three-hour televised speeches.

Mr. Castro has been a political rebel since his university days, when he became convinced that socialism was the solution for Cuba's social and economic problems.

From a prison cell in 1954 he

wrote: "With what joy I would revolutionise this country from top to bottom." Not even his enemies deny he has fulfilled that dream.

In the same letter he said he would be prepared "to incur the hatred and ill-will of... relatives, my friends, two-thirds of my colleagues and four-fifths of my old college mates". It is likely he succeeded in that too.

The man whose reputation as a fearless guerrilla fighter and crusading political leader makes him a living legend to many still lashes out against the revolution's enemies 90 miles to the north — the United States.

Diplomats here say Dr. Castro's hopes for détente with the United States have turned to scepticism that any improvement with Washington can be achieved during

the remainder of the Reagan administration.

According to some of these diplomats, Dr. Castro has turned his back on the United States and is striving, with some success, to strengthen Cuba's relations with other Latin American nations.

Cuba's strong support for Argentina during its war with Britain over the Falkland Islands helped win it prestige among many Latin Americans.

Dr. Castro's present campaign for cancellation of the \$360 billion Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt has also appealed to many Latin Americans, though few governments agree with such a radical solution.

His private life has become a guessing game for foreign diplomats, journalists and biographers. It is known he married

in 1948, had a son in 1949 and was later divorced. His son, "Fidelito", is now the respected director of Cuba's atomic energy commission.

Dr. Castro, according to those who have known him or studied his speeches, is a man of many parts who is still learning.

Visiting U.S. congressmen have found he has a prodigious memory and expertise in agronomy, medicine, economics, nutrition, fish breeding and skin diving.

He holds a doctorate in law and had almost completed another in social sciences when politics interrupted his studies.

A leading Cuban physician said recently that Dr. Castro is now studying medicine and has completed the equivalent of four years of credits.



Dr. Castro

Catholic Church is at odds with Nairobi over birth control

By David Cray
Associated Press

NAIROBI — A church-state debate over the use of birth control to curb the world's highest population growth rate takes on extra significance this week when the Pope arrives for a congress devoted to the theme of family.

Kenya's one-party government has become the most active in Africa in promoting family planning. President Daniel Arap Moi, tackling a subject ducked by most of the continent's leaders, has pledged an all-out fight to reduce the 4.1 per cent growth rate before overpopulation swamps the economy.

If that growth is unchecked, Kenya's population of almost 20 million would triple in 25 years. Mr. Moi says the growth rate is "the most crucial challenge for us in this decade" and wants it lowered to 3.3 per cent within three years.

In the opposite corner is Kenya's Roman Catholic Church, firmly backed by Pope John Paul II. Kenyan bishops say they endorse "natural" birth control, such as the rhythm method, but they condemn contraception and argue that improved production and distribution of food could sustain an expanding population.

Should the Pope choose to denounce artificial birth control during his Aug. 16-19 visit to Kenya, he will have a fitting forum at the 43rd International Eucharistic Congress.

The Aug. 11-18 congress, based on the theme of "the Eucharist and the Christian family," is drawing thousands of Catholic pilgrims to Nairobi.

Kenya's Catholic Church, which claims four million followers, finds broad nationwide support for some of its views — abortion is illegal and sex education in schools is an unpopular note.

Moreover, many non-Catholics have their own reasons for wanting large families, which traditionally have signified wealth and prestige in African societies. In 1980, the average Kenyan mother had 8.1 children, and surveys indicated many women wanted even more.

Hoping to change such attitudes, the government formed the National Council for Population and Development in December 1982.

Leonard E. Ngugi, the council director, said his foremost priority is to educate Kenyans about birth control.

"What we lack is information," Mr. Ngugi, a former government economist, said in an interview. "People are not aware of what

they need to do. It is a gigantic job to get all of them informed."

The council has recruited other government agencies to help spread information. It also received cooperation from private family planning and religious groups, including the Catholic Church.

"They accept the need to do some family planning," Mr. Ngugi said. "We don't mind if the Catholics try something else (natural birth control)... all methods are acceptable to us."

Last year, Kenya's 16 Roman Catholic bishops placed a newspaper advertisement vehemently protesting the establishment of the government-approved clinics where women were surgically sterilised.

Vice President Mwai Kibaki, a Catholic, responded by saying religious ideology should not slow the implementation of family planning.

"If we continue increasing at the rate which we are doing, we shall never be in a position to provide even the basic necessities," said an editorial last May in the Kenya Times, published by the ruling Kenya African National Union.

Mr. Moi said Aug. 2 that Kenyans should have no more than four children. He said women employed by the government would not be entitled to maternity leave for their fifth child and subsequent children and would be required to pay for those children to attend public schools.

Father Maurice Lwanga, secretary-general of the Kenya Catholic Secretariat, said the church opposed sanctions against large families.

"Each family should have the freedom to choose how many children it wants," he said. "No one should dictate how many."

"We respect people's consciences," he added. "If a person wants to choose artificial means of birth control, we can't stop them, but when they started sterilisation we knew very many women who thought what they had was only for a very short time, only to find it would be permanent."

To make contraceptives more available, the government has removed import duties on them, is studying the possibility of subsidies, and is considering training nurses and midwives to help women obtain prescriptions for birth control pills.

One reason for the government's concern is that only 12 per cent of Kenya's land has significant agricultural potential, although more than 80 per cent of Kenyans live in rural areas and make their livelihood from farming.

British government's resistance for sanctions is not surprising

With British investment in South Africa at around £11 billion (\$15.6 billion), government resistance to calls for sanctions is not surprising. Michael Holman in London and Jim Jones in Johannesburg examine the interests at risk.

FOR THE first time since South Africa's National Party took power in 1948 the prospect of economic sanctions against the republic is likely rather than improbable, with the U.S. and France leading the way. But were such a drastic step to be taken, Britain has more to lose than anyone.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, has declared unequivocally that she will not countenance any such measures. But Mr. Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, had made it equally plain that he will.

At stake are British investments in South Africa, direct and indirect, worth some £11 billion (\$15.6 billion) and an export market last year of £1.2 billion.

Mr. John McJugan, director of the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (Uksata), hammers home the extent of the ties: "It is Britain's 12th largest export market, represents between seven per cent and 10 per cent of total overseas investment, and some 400 groups quoted on the London Stock Exchange have one or more South African subsidiaries."

"Britain has more at stake than any of our European partners or the U.S."

being singled out by the Anti-Apartheid Movement because of their imports of South African footwear and clothing.

In Africa itself there are so far no signs of a boycott of British imports and services, but some African diplomats believe that could change — and possibly be an issue at the forthcoming Commonwealth heads of state conference in October.

Such a threat would have seemed hollow. Weak African economies have little apparent leverage, but as Western opinion of sanctions changes and the U.S. itself moves towards selective measures, leaving Britain increasingly isolated, a policy of discouragement (by giving preference in government tenders to non-U.K. firms, for example) becomes at least conceivable.

The weapon is not insignificant. Nigeria (which in 1979 nationalised BP's assets in the country in protest over Britain's handling of Rhodesia's illegal declaration of independence) imported £768 million from Britain last year, and several major British companies operate in both Nigeria and South Africa.

British company involvement in South Africa is pervasive. The two banking groups Barclays National and Standard are the two largest banks in the republic. The London headquartered Consolidated Gold Fields has a more than 40 per cent share in Gold Fields of South Africa, which produces about a quarter of the country's gold. Rio Tinto manages the Palabora copper mine, and Rossting, the uranium producer in Namibia (South-West Africa), Lonrho controls Western Platinum and B.P.

and Shell both have coalmining operations which between them account for 10 per cent of the country's coal exports.

Household names in the insurance industry include Legal and General, Prudential, Commercial Union and Norwich Union. In pharmaceuticals, Smith and Nephew and Boots are prominent. In rubber products BTR has a substantial part of the market.

According to Uksata almost 10 per cent of all British overseas direct investment is in South Africa, with a market value put in 1982 at £5 billion. There is also, Uksata points out, substantial indirect investment (mainly through portfolio holdings). Researchers at the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, compiling a study of trade and investment links, broadly agree with Uksata's calculation that direct and indirect investments come to at least £11 billion, representing 40-45 per cent of total foreign investment in the

republic.

Britain's total gross income from South Africa, says Uksata, was around £3.5 billion in 1982. Visible exports currently run at £1.2 billion a year, invisibles — investment income, insurance, services, profits and dividends, shipping — are calculated at £1.3 billion, while a further £350 million is earned in reexports of South African diamonds and gold from Britain. (The world rough diamond market is effectively controlled by De Beers' Central Selling Organisation with its headquarters in London; the Bank of England is the agent for most of the republic's gold sales).

Thus far Uksata and anti-apartheid researchers remain in broad agreement. Where sharp differences emerge, however, is over the impact on jobs in Britain from a total trade embargo.

The former, citing a mid-1970s survey of British companies in South Africa — around 600, according to a U.N. study — asserts

that up to 250,000 jobs could be lost. Barclays, with a 50.4 per cent shareholding in Barclays South Africa, which in turn has a major share of the republic's banking business, claims that U.K.-South Africa trade "provides 150,000 jobs" in Britain.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement researchers disagree, claiming that the loss could be as low as 10,000, arguing that companies would adapt and find new markets.

It would be impossible to establish an accurate figure. The chief executive of one major U.K. engineering company which employs 11,000 workers in Britain estimates, for example, that the South African market is worth 300 jobs — and claims that if trade was cut his South African subsidiary would retrench 2,500 workers, most of them black.

What is clear is that the ties extend through most sectors of the U.K. economy — banking, engineering and electrical equipment, computers, machinery — and the links are actively reinforced by the British Overseas Trade Board. Four British trade missions have visited South Africa this year alone, and the board supported 84 such missions between 1977 and 1982 — disproportionately higher than any other market of equivalent size, even outside Africa, says a U.N. report.

"Each trade agreement, each bank loan, each new investment is another brick in the wall of our continued existence," said the late John Vorster, then prime minister in 1972. Despite the go-it-alone current mood in South Africa, that is probably as true today.

British banks have been providing several of those bricks. A recent study by an anti-apartheid organisation, End Loans to South Africa, identified new loans worth \$2.44 billion from 202 banks in

Major British companies	(R million)	
	Total assets	Net profits
AECI*	1,606.9	144.4
Metal Box**	493.2	51.3
Blue Circle***	410.2	29.9
NEI Africa*	169.1	11.7
Dunlop	167.8	18.3
Barclays	8,030.0****	
Standard Chartered	7,880.9****	
Hill Samuel	188.4****	
Legal and General	1,500.9	
Prudential	1,368.1	
Commercial Union	491.7	
Norwich Union	334.0	

Figures for year to end of 1984 except:

*to end-1983

**to end-September 1984

***to November 1984

****deposits

Source: Financial Mail

Iraq reaches pan-Arab Games soccer semi-finals

RABAT (R) — Iraq have joined Morocco, Algeria and Saudi Arabia in the semi-finals of the soccer tournament at the pan-Arab Games here, while other lesser team sports also draw towards a conclusion.

Iraq's soccer players won their chance to meet Saudi Arabia when they sent Syria 2-0 down on Monday in the last of the preliminary group matches which started over a week ago.

Saudi Arabia, winners of the Asian Cup in Singapore last December and one of the most technically proficient teams on display here, is tipped for a place in the finals after their clash with the Iraqis Wednesday.

Three of the semi-finalists — Morocco, Algeria and Iraq — still have a chance to reach the World Cup finals in Mexico next year. The Saudis were knocked out by United Arab Emirates but had their revenge in the preliminaries.

of these games.

With only three days till the pan-Arab games close, most of the other team games here are also seeing a shake-out of the losing nations.

In the women's basketball contest decided Monday night, Algeria took the gold, followed by Morocco and Syria.

Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia have qualified for the next round of the popular men's handball tournament.

Tunisia has an assured gold in the small men's water-polo event, with Morocco in a good second place.

The only game still wide open is volleyball, where league matches continue right up to the last day.

The games medals table, led from the start by Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, remained scarcely changed on Tuesday since most of the individual events are over.

Jordan beats Syria in pan-Arab basketball match

RABAT (R) — Jordan won a place in the final of the men's basketball competition at the pan-Arab games here Tuesday, beating Syria 75-66 in the semifinals.

Jordan, with Barakat as top scorer, had the edge over their Syrian rivals through most of the game, ending the first half with 34-30 on the scoreboard.

Athletics village opens for Kobe Universiade

TOKYO (AP) — The athletes' village of the 12th Universiade Games opens in Kobe on Wednesday, ready to house athletes and officials from 106 nations participating in what organisers call the largest event of its kind.

Some 4,590 athletes and officials will participate in the Aug. 24-Sept. 4 games in the western port city of 1.4 million, compared with 3,458 participants from 76 nations in the last games in Canada's Edmonton in 1983.

Participants will be housed in a 773-unit village, built near the city's new \$23-million stadium, where security will be maintained with round-the-clock guards and steel fences.

The United States will field the largest delegation to the games, with 365 players and officials, followed by Japan's 307, the Soviet

Union's 301, China's 286, Canada's 238 and Italy's 227.

Kobe, the world's largest container port, hosted a six-month exposition in 1981 which drew 16.2 million visitors to celebrate completion of a 15-year, \$2.5-billion urban expansion project in which a mountain was literally moved to the sea.

Some of the 11 universiade events — fencing, gymnastics, swimming, diving, and some volleyball and water polo — will take place on the 1,077-acre (436-hectare) multipurpose port island built during the project.

The 11 universiade events, also including track and field, basketball, athletics, tennis, soccer and judo, will offer a total of 120 gold medals and equal numbers of silver and bronze medals.

W. German driver dies in endurance race crash

TORONTO (R) — West German Formula One driver Manfred Winkelhock was pronounced dead in hospital Monday after being trapped unconscious in his car for 25 minutes following a crash during the World Endurance Championship race.

Winkelhock, 32, suffered head injuries and broken bones in the accident on Sunday.

A statement issued by Sunnybrook Medical Centre said Winkelhock "was pronounced dead at 2:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) after suffering massive head injuries in competition at Mosport Sunday."

Winkelhock, who drives for Ram on the Grand Prix circuit, was injured when his Porsche 962 hit a wall on the 70th lap of the 1,000-km event at Mosport, Ontario, won by championship leader Derek Bell of Britain and West German Hans Stuck.

It took rescue services nearly

half an hour to cut him free before he was flown by helicopter to hospital in Toronto.

Winkelhock's wife and parents, who had flown to Toronto from West Germany, were at the hospital at the time of his death, the statement said.

Winkelhock began his racing career in 1976 by winning the VW junior cup.

This provided a stepping stone to the West German national championship series as a works driver in the BMW junior team, where his teammates were Swisslander's Marc Surer and Eddie Cheever of the U.S. All three moved on to Formula Two and then Formula One.

Winkelhock, who drove for the West German ATS team for three years, had his best Grand Prix placing in the 1982 Brazilian round of the championship in Rio de Janeiro when he was fifth.

Injured Finnish driver shows steady improvement

HELSINKI (R) — Finnish driver Ari Vatanen, badly injured at the Argentine motor rally two weeks ago, is apparently heading for recovery, his doctor said Tuesday.

"His condition has improved. And I think it will continue to improve day by day", assistant professor Aarne Kauste told Reuters.

"But he is still very tired and in need of intensive care." Vatanen, 33, was taken off a respirator on Monday at a Helsinki University surgical hospital, where he was rushed with breathing troubles after an operation on his smashed left knee at a nearby orthopedic hospital last Thursday.

He sustained the knee damage and ribcage, hip and spine injuries when his Peugeot left the road in the race at Cordoba, Argentina. He was flown to Paris by the Peugeot team and then on to Finland at his own and his wife's insistence.

His wife Rita, who earlier told

reporters she could not imagine her husband giving up rally driving, would only say on Tuesday "I'm keeping my fingers crossed and hoping for the best."

Vatanen was world rally champion in 1981 and is third in the current championship standings.

In Paris, Vatanen's Peugeot team said the Finnish driver had been breathing properly without the respiratory assistance since Monday and it appeared that the improvement was continuing.

"Barring complication, it can be considered that Ari Vatanen has come out of the critical phase," Peugeot team doctor Jean Duby said in a statement.

Duby added that Vatanen still suffered agitation and confusion and the orthopedic problem of fractures to lumbar and cervical vertebrae. Development since the operation on Vatanen's fractured left knee was satisfactory on the orthopedic level, he said.

Kenya wins African Athletics Championships

CAIRO (R) — Kenya, smashing their track rivals, Monday won the East and Central African Athletics Championships, hauling a total of 40 medals including 22 gold.

Monday night's best performance came from Kenya's Salina Chirchir who beat compatriot Mary Chemweno to second place to win the 800 metres in a fast time of two minutes and 06.65 seconds. Chemweno returned two minutes 08.30 seconds.

In the 1,500 metres, Kenyans Joshua Kipkemboi and Julius Karuki broke from the pack after two laps and teamed up until they took the bell.

Karuki led as they came off the final bend, but Kipkemboi unleashed a searing burst of pace to overtake his compatriot in the straight and win in eight minutes and 23.94 seconds, less than a second faster than Karuki.

Zimbabwe's Faranyi Kamucheka finished well back in third place, while Egypt's Mohammad Idris returned an embarrassingly

slow time of nine minutes 22.28 seconds.

But there was some compensation for the hosts in the men's 400 metres hurdles when Ahmad Abdul Halim clinched a gold medal with a new Egyptian record of 49.74 seconds. Kenya's Simoe Kiur finished in 51.17 seconds.

In the men's 800 metres, Kenya's Joseph Chesire beat countryman Juma Ndiwa to second place, winning in one minute 47.87 seconds, more than four seconds out of the African record held by Sammy Koskei of Kenya.

Kenya's S. Kipkemboi and Esther Kavaya also won the men's and women's 200 metres respectively, with Kipkemboi flashing across the line in a fast time of 20.95 seconds.

The men's 400m was an all-Egyptian affair won by double African champion Mohammad Naguib with a throw of 61.30 metres. The only other competitor was compatriot Hassan Hamad who managed 56.06 metres.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Jordanian blind team returns home

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the 5th Arab-African blind camping, held on Salalah, Oman, returned home Wednesday. The head of the delegation, Mr. Darwish Al Tarteer told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation won one gold medal in athletics. Mr. Tarteer also said that two members of the delegation won the gathering's cultural competition's first prize. He added that the gathering was an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and experiences on the affairs of the blind. The gathering was attended by delegations representing 23 Arab and African countries and included social, cultural, artistic and sportive activities.

TV producer breaks yacht race record

PLYMOUTH, England (AP) — American television producer Marvin Green won a real-life spectacular Tuesday when his huge 81-foot maxi yacht, Nirvana, smashed the time record for the 605-mile fastnet race, the fifth and last event in the 1985 Admiral's Cup. Nirvana's time for the gale-blown race was a staggering two days, 12 hours, 31 minutes — just over 10½ hours faster than the previous record set up in 1983 by another maxi, Condor, owned by Bob Bell of Bermuda. Nirvana, one of 184 yachts not in contention for the Admiral's Cup and taking part in the race for experience, was the first boat to complete the gruelling course.

Cairo's National reaches soccer finals

CAIRO (R) — National of Cairo reached the finals of the Egyptian Soccer Cup when they beat Tarzana 1-0 (1-0) in a semi-final match here Monday night. National's lone goal came from Shams Hamed who lobbed home a ball deflected by a Tarzana defender in the 47th minute. National, holders of the African Cup-Winners' Cup, clash on August 18 with the winner from the other semi-final due on Thursday between Ismaili and Ittihad.

Jatari soccer officials replace coach

DOHA (R) — Qatar's Football Federation (JFF) has sacked the national soccer team coach, Brazilian Dino Sani, a JFF official said Tuesday. The official told Reuters Sani "has been relieved from his post because he failed to realise ambitions of the 'Jatari' team." The team was fourth at last month's Arab Cup soccer tournament played in Taif, Saudi Arabia behind Iraq, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Another Brazilian coach, Meceado Evaristo, has been hired to replace Sani, the official said.

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HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER AUTHORITY AMMAN SERVICE RESERVOIRS OFF-SITE DRAINAGE SYSTEM CONTRACT 123/85

The Water Authority invites experienced international contractors from member countries of the World Bank and from Taiwan and Switzerland, and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as general, first and second class water and sewerage contractors and general and first class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of Amman Service Reservoirs off-site drainage system project, contract 123/85. Non Jordanian contractors are encouraged to associate with such qualified contractors but may also associate with second class water and sewerage contractors and first class roads or buildings contractors. The project consists of:

1/A- Supply and laying of (R.C.) reinforced concrete pipes together with construction of manholes as follows:

a- About 4.17 km of R.C. pipes 500 mm diameter.
b- About 1.983 R.C. pipes 600 mm diameter.

1/B- Laying of ductile iron pipes supplied by the Water Authority together with construction of manholes as follows.

c- About 905 L.M.D.I. pipes 600 mm diameter.
d- About 35 L.M. steel pipes 500 mm diameter.

2. A prebid conference will be held on Saturday, 31.8.1985 beginning at 9:00 hours at the office of the Water Authority, main building, Jabal Hussein.

3. On 31.8.1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope in person or by mail the financial and technical information on the firm or on the firms of the joint venture requested in the instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.

4. The bids are due not later than 12:00 hours noon, Jordan local time on Tuesday 17.9.1985 at the office of Water Authority.

5. Contract documents are available at the following address.

Water Authority
Jabal Hussein, Nabulus Street
P.O. Box 2412
Amman - Jordan
Telephone 666111
Telex 22439 WAJ JO

The non-refundable cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD one hundred per set and the cost of any additional set of contract documents is JD fifty per set.

President
Eng. Mohammad S. Kellani

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 <p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420 PRIVATE SCHOOL (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 DEADLY SQUAD (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155 THE MAN FROM SNOWY RIVER Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 SOMEONE LIKE YOU Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 THE TWINS BRUCE LEE THE INVINCIBLE (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 SARDAAR (Indian) (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema Philadelphia GOODBYE MY LOVE Shows at 3:30, 6, 8:30, 10:15 TEL: 34144-34149</p>
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11 more die as South Africa refuses to abolish racial barriers

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Eleven more people were Tuesday reported to have died in unabated racial violence as South Africa warned the world that "unrealistic expectations" had been raised of apartheid reforms.

Six black men and a man of mixed race were killed during overnight unrest in the troubled eastern Cape province, a police spokesman said.

Four blacks were found dead at Inanda township near Durban, focal point of Indian-Zulu clashes that have claimed some 70 lives over the past 10 days.

Violence has continued across the country in defiance of a state of emergency imposed on July 21 to fight unprecedented unrest that has claimed some 600 lives since February 1984.

Amid growing U.S. pressure for reforms in Pretoria's apartheid racial discrimination policies, a senior cabinet minister was quoted Tuesday as saying the state would not abolish racial barriers in living areas, schools and political representation.

Government sources have said President P.W. Botha will announce changes at a congress of his national party on Thursday.

State-run radio quoted Black Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen as saying South Africa envisaged reform only within the framework of the country's "complex diversity of peoples".

Pressure on Pretoria to make reforms has mounted since it clamped emergency rule on two protest towns on July 21.

But Mr. Viljoen, addressing whites in the politically conservative Pretoria area, said any reform "entails the maintenance of the principle of own residential areas, own school, own education departments and own separate political representation".

He blamed the media for creating "unrealistic expectations" before Mr. Botha's speech. A radio commentary reflecting government thinking Tuesday criticised what it called "an orgy of speculation" about the reforms, saying "some of the guesses seem to be flights of fancy rather than informed reports".

Police reported five more deaths Monday in countrywide township violence.

The home of Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, and a clinic she ran were burned down overnight, a family lawyer said Tuesday.

Ismail Ayob told Reuters that she was safe in Johannesburg but he had no further details of the fire

at Brandfont in the Orange Free State.

South African police hurled teargas grenades into her house last week and seized 30 people, including her sister.

Meanwhile U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz said his reception from South African President P.W. Botha Monday "made a cold shower seem warm" and that he had received no assurances or promises of change during the hour-long meeting.

Mr. Solarz, a Democrat who has frequently criticised South Africa's apartheid race segregation policies, was speaking to reporters at the end of a week-long visit that had left him "profoundly pessimistic about peaceful change in this country".

He added Mr. Botha had given a clear impression that jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela would not be released unless he agreed to preconditions.

"The president indicated they were keeping Mr. Mandela in prison for the same reasons the Western powers were keeping Rudolph Hess in prison," he said.

Hess, a Nazi war criminal, has been held in Spandau Prison in West Germany since the end of the World War II.

There have been growing demands for the release of Mr. Mandela, who has served 20 years of a life sentence for attempting to

overthrow South Africa's white minority government.

Mr. Solarz said Mr. Botha had given little indication of reforms expected to be announced in a major policy speech due on Thursday.

"The substance was that the kind of changes would not in my view be seen as terribly significant by black people or the rest of the world," he said.

Mr. Solarz said he had detected "a rising tide of anger and growing frustration among black people" since his previous visit five years ago.

Bearing 50 coffins in a symbolic funeral procession, 5,500 U.S. anti-apartheid campaigners have marched through the streets of Washington to demand economic sanctions against South Africa and an end to racial segregation.

The marchers, including Coretta Scott King, widow of the late black civil rights leader Martin Luther King, and 1984 Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, marched to the State Department Monday holding old-fashioned banners declaring "apartheid kills".

There they deposited the coffins and held a short religious service to honour those killed in South Africa. Nearly 600 blacks have died in racial violence over the past 18 months — more than 50 in the last week.



FOUND ALIVE: Mikoko Yoshizaki, an 8-year-old from Ashiya, Western Japan is wrapped in a coat as she is carried on a stretcher Tuesday afternoon. Ms. Yoshizaki was found alive, although injured in the jaw, on Mount Osutaka the site of the

crash of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 which crashed on the mountain with 524 people aboard on Monday night. Four women including Yoshizaki survived the crash (AP photo)

Defective sensors caused Challenger engine shutdown

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Agencies) — The manufacturer of the space shuttle Challenger's engines has confirmed that failure of the thermal sensors in two engines caused one of the engines to shut down, resulting in a lower than normal orbit.

"We found exactly what we expected," an official of Rockwell International, said.

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is doing its own testing, but has already found that the engines were in good shape after Challenger landed on Aug. 6.

The official said all three thermal sensors that failed were heated in the production processes to make them more uniform in measuring electrical resistance. They were heated to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit which made them brittle.

NASA officials said that a total of six new sensors would be placed in the engines of the Discovery before its scheduled Aug. 24 launch.

Five minutes, 45 seconds after Challenger was launched on July 29, one of its three main engines, No. 1, suddenly quit, nearly three minutes early.

Over 90 killed, hurt in Bombay building collapse

BOMBAY, India (R) — More than 90 people were killed or injured when a Bombay residential block collapsed Tuesday and rescue workers said they were trying to reach another 25 still trapped.

Police said rescuers were racing to find the trapped victims six hours after the three-storey building collapsed early Tuesday when most residents were asleep.

The initial toll was 42 people killed and 50 injured.

Police said 18 children were killed and the death toll was likely to rise because many of the injured were in a serious condition.

The 80-year-old building was in the central Bombay suburb on Nagpada, one of the oldest areas in India's main commercial city and port.

No immediate reason was given for the collapse but monsoon rains at this time of year often undermine foundations of old Bombay buildings.

Nagpada, one of the oldest

areas of the city, is crowded with residential buildings and small shops.

At least 45 people have been killed in building collapses since the rains started about two months ago.

Police said most of the dead lived on the first floor of the building which had 21 flats.

Falling debris killed two people in an adjacent shed.

Chandrasakar Prabhu, a state parliamentarian who lived in the building, told reporters that city engineers who visited the concrete building a week ago had declared it to be in good condition.

He said construction of a new school next door might have weakened the foundations.

Other survivors said there was a loud bang before the structure collapsed.

The ground was littered with chunks of masonry while broken television sets, sofas, and other household articles were scattered through the wreckage.

Soviet envoy criticises Bulgarian workers, goods

SOFIA (R) — A Soviet Ambassador has made unusually pointed comments about Moscow's ally, Bulgaria, publicly criticising its economic performance and implying Bulgarian workers are ideologically unsound.

In a magazine interview here, Leonid Grekov, Moscow's ambassador to Sofia, sniped at the quality of Bulgarian goods exported to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria's investment and energy programmes.

Diplomats said the comments were highly unusual given the normally placid nature of relations between Moscow and Sofia and saw them as evidence that new Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev was closely monitoring the

economic performance of Moscow's allies.

Mr. Grekov, in his interview with the weekly Poglead published last month, saved his roughest words for Bulgaria's workers who he implied spent too much time working for themselves on their own country plots.

"In some areas, productivity in Bulgaria is two or three times lower than in the Soviet Union," he said.

He said Bulgarian goods, though generally welcomed in the Soviet Union, provided "problems of quality", though he balanced this by saying the same could be said of Soviet exports to Bulgaria.

El Salvador compensates town at centre of bomb row

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The Salvadorean Armed Forces have said they had paid damages to a village which town officials said had been bombed by the air force, killing three people.

A statement from the Armed Forces Press Office (Coprofa) said damages were paid to villagers in Ocoac in northern El Salvador who had been "greatly affected" by the war between leftist guerrillas and government troops.

The statement did not say how much had been paid or why, adding only: "The armed forces high command profoundly laments these incidents that in one way or another are provoked by the terrorists and only hurt the civilian population."

Town officials said air force planes bombed the village six days ago, killing a woman and two of her children and injuring seven

others. Diplomats and military experts have said the payment marked the first time the army had tacitly admitted bombing a town since it publicly apologised for damage caused when rebels were evicted from the town of Tenancingo two years ago.

Several people were killed and dozens of homes destroyed by the air force in the attack on Tenancingo, which is still abandoned. The Salvadorean Air Force, trained and equipped by the United States, has long been accused by human rights groups of indiscriminate air attacks and bombing raids aimed at driving civilians from towns to guerrilla controlled areas.

The high command has denied the charges, saying it follows orders from President Jose Napoleon Duarte not to bomb populated areas.

Pope tells young people to have faith in church

DOUALA, Cameroon (AP) — Pope John Paul II, in messages Tuesday for both sides of the generation gap, told the young to have faith in the church and admonished parents never to give up the responsibility for educating their children.

His comments came midway through his 12-day tour of seven African nations during which he has also pressed his crusade for better relations with Islam.

"Have faith in the church, despite its imperfections... as the African proverb says, 'never abandon the canoe that got you to the other side of the river,'" he said in French in a special message to youth.

He also warned them to guard against those "who promise a future without pain, fun with no responsibility, success without work, profit with no sharing."

The Pontiff, in a homily earlier at a mass celebrated with a gold and ivory chalice that was given by President Paul Biya, spoke of the Africa-wide problem of an educated elite.

Many are over qualified for the jobs available on the impoverished continent, and so educated they lose touch with their parents.

Pope John Paul flew to this port city, 200 kilometres to the west of the capital of Yaounde, to deliver the first of a series of homilies on education. The large Roman Catholic presence in African schools has given the church a larger role than it otherwise would have as a minority religion.

American found guilty in Chinese fire case

PEKING (R) — An American businessman was found guilty Tuesday of unintentionally causing a hotel fire in the north east Chinese city of Harbin in which 10 people were killed, his representative said.

U.S. lawyer Robert Goodwin said in a text message from Harbin that Richard Ondrik, 34, had been sentenced to 18 months in jail and had been ordered to pay 150,000 yuan (\$53,500) in compensation.

The official New China News Agency quoted the judgement as saying that under Chinese law Mr. Ondrik was guilty of starting the fire at the Swan Hotel on April 18 due to negligence.

It said Mr. Ondrik had been drinking and carelessly dropped a lit cigarette butt on the bed in his room then fell asleep.

He was awakened by smoke, left his room and, in opening the door, caused the fire to spread to 21 rooms, six of which were burned out, the judgement said.

Five North Koreans, four hotel staff and Mr. Ondrik's business partner Alan Eng died.

The agency said the blaze injured seven people and caused damage worth more than 25,000 yuan (\$89,000).

It said about 700 people, including officials from the U.S. consulate in the northern city of Shenyang, attended the sentencing in the Intermediate People's Court.

The text said Mr. Ondrik's sentence would begin from his formal arrest on June 26 and that he will decide whether or not to appeal after consultations with his Chinese lawyer. He has 10 days in which to do so, the agency said.

The same court jailed two workers from the hotel Monday for negligence over the fire.

It said the deputy security chief received two years for deserting his post to speed the evening in the hotel's ballroom and an attendant on the floor where the fire started received three months for leaving his post without permission.

The case is one of the first in which a foreigner has been charged with a criminal offence since China re-established its criminal code in 1979.

A spokesman for the U.S. embassy said it had no immediate comment on the sentence.

Opposition members file motion to impeach Marcos

MANILA (R) — Opposition members of the Philippine National Assembly formally filed a resolution Tuesday calling for the impeachment of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The resolution and an accompanying "verified complaint," in effect a bill of particulars, were handed to Speaker Nicanor Ynguez and Assembly Secretary-General Antonio de Guzman, who accepted the documents.

Hombobono Adaza, a leader of the impeachment campaign, told reporters: "This is an historic moment."

But the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party immediately countered with a motion expressing confidence in Mr. Marcos.

The opposition resolution, signed by 56 members, called for the

impeachment of Mr. Marcos on the grounds of graft and corruption, culpable violation of the constitution and high crimes. The "verified complaint" was signed by 52 members.

The resolution has little chance of surviving in the KBL-dominated assembly. Under the rules, the speaker has three days to refer it to the floor of the assembly, which would then send it to the Committee on Justice, Human Rights and Good Government.

Assembly officials said the impeachment resolution would not necessarily hold up other parliamentary business while it was considered in committee.

But Prime Minister Cesar Virata had to postpone until at least Wednesday the formal introduction of the 1986 budget.

China: War with Japan will never be repeated

PEKING (R) — China will not forget its long war with Japan, which left 20 million Chinese casualties, but the two countries will never fight again, a senior Communist Party official said Tuesday.

Gao Liang, head of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Party's Propaganda Committee, told a news conference that China opposed Japan's militarism but not its people nor the present Japanese government.

"Eight years of war is a short time in the endless flow of history. China and Japan will never engage in war again," Mr. Gao said.

Mr. Gao said meetings would be held all over China to commemorate the dead of the war, leading to a huge ceremony in Peking's Tiananmen Square on Sept. 2, the eve of the 40th anniversary of the end of the conflict in China.

China would release films,

books, television programmes and special stamps to mark the occasion, he added.

Mr. Gao repeated the new official account of the war, recognising the role played by the Chinese Nationalists in defeating the Japanese.

"The Nationalist armies took up major battles against the Japanese and inflicted heavy blows on them. We recognise the heroic contribution of all Nationalist soldiers who died in the struggle," Mr. Gao said.

Communist historians previously said the Nationalists did not generally fight the Japanese but preferred to battle Communist forces.

"The victory against Japan was a victory of all Chinese. It was the first time in a century China, a weak, semi-colonial country, completely defeated a big, imperialist nation," Mr. Gao said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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DEVIL'S TICKETS

Both vulnerable. South deals			
NORTH			
♠ 954			
♥ Q193			
♦ 43			
♣ A93			
WEST			
♠ K82			
♥ K10862			
♦ 1052			
♣ J5			
EAST			
♠ A10			
♥ 754			
♦ A Q17			
♣ K752			
SOUTH			
♠ J763			
♥ A			
♦ K986			
♣ 10864			
The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	1 NT
2 ♠	2 ♠	2 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		
Opening lead: Two of ♣.			
When you have the guarded queen of trumps to one hand and Jack-third in the other, it is not too much to expect to take a trick. But watch what happened on this hand from the Fall North American Championships in San Diego.			
North's third-hand opening bid of one club does not meet with our unqualified approval. However, chances are that North-South would have ended in exactly the same spot had North passed originally.			
Against two spades West, Adam			

Wildawsky, led the two of diamonds. East, Mike Massimilla, won the ace and returned the queen to declarer's king. Declarer cashed the ace of hearts and entered dummy with a diamond ruff to run the queen of hearts, discarding a club from hand.

West won the king of hearts and shifted to the jack of clubs. Declarer rose with the table's ace, cashed the jack of hearts for another club ruff and ruffed a heart in hand. He ruffed a diamond in dummy to reduce the hand to this ending:

No matter how declarer proceeds, he must lose the rest of the tricks! He chose to lead a club, won by the king. East continued with his remaining club, and it made no difference how high declarer ruffed. West would overruff and the declarer would score the last two trump tricks. Try it—we didn't believe it either!

COLUMN

Part of house demolished to free overweight woman

BRISBANE (R) — Part of a house had to be demolished to free a woman weighing about 330 kilograms after she broke a leg, police said Tuesday. Neighbours and ambulance men used planks to lift her into an ambulance. The unnamed woman, who had lived as a recluse, is now on a mattress on a hospital floor because it has no beds able to carry her weight. Police said they had known about the woman for several years. "We often had to visit her and her husband over a few domestic disputes. We were worried something like this would happen," a spokesman said.

China develops once-a-month contraceptive

PEKING (R) — Chinese scientists have developed a safe once-a-month contraceptive injection for women, the official New China News Agency reported Tuesday. The agency said tests on 8,800 women had shown the injection, developed by the Zhejiang province Academy of Medical Science, yielded no side effects. The drug used is a mixture of norethisterone enanthate and estradiol valerate. It said without giving further details.

Tony Curtis 'regains sex appeal'

LONDON (R) — Hollywood film star Tony Curtis was quoted as saying he had given up hard drugs after realising he was losing his power to attract women. In an interview published by the London-based Woman magazine, the 63-year-old actor is quoted as saying he had been taking drugs since he went into showbusiness. Staring with sleeping pills, he had ended up hooked on cocaine and heroin. "I lived through the depths of depravity... I became suspicious, paranoid, jealous, angry and despondent," Curtis is quoted as saying. He stole from himself to pay for drugs and once sold his watch for cash to avoid arousing suspicion. "Slowly I came to realise my very survival was threatened, that any woman I attracted might be nothing more than a prostitute. When my money was gone I'd be discarded like a dirty old shoe," he said.

Madonna, Penn get marriage licence

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Pop music star Madonna and actor Sean Penn, dressed casually and with their faces hidden by sunglasses, picked up a marriage licence Monday. The names Madonna Louise Ciccone and Sean Penn appeared on the document, which did not specify a wedding date. A spokeswoman for Madonna said the ceremony is planned for Friday in Beverly Hills. Penn listed his profession as an actor, and Madonna described herself as an entertainer in the music field. According to the licence, Madonna will celebrate her 27th birthday Friday and Penn will celebrate his 25th on Saturday. Madonna, the self-proclaimed "boy toy," began her pop music career with the songs Holiday and Borderline but became a sensation performing like a Virgin and Material Girl. Her signature wardrobe of midriff-baring, see-through lace blouses and crucifixes have been copied by fans. Nude photos of her taken before she achieved stardom recently appeared in issues of Playboy and Penthouse magazines.

Cat-hater solves problem with pickaxe

TILBURG, Netherlands (AP) — Apparently enraged over the post-midnight feeding habits of a neighbour's 21 felines, a man took his revenge by raving the cat-lover's house with a pickaxe, police in this southern Dutch city confirmed Monday. The incident occurred in the early hours of Sunday, when the cat-lover began his customary 2.30 a.m. feeding, a practice he had maintained for years, according to a police spokesman. The neighbour, disgusted by the multitudinous meows and the clutter of the cats' China, grabbed a pickaxe, smashed the front door of the feline-fancier's house, and smashed the windows and the furniture, the spokesman said. No damage estimate was available, although the spokesman said the damage was so extensive.

French National Assembly passes N. Caledonia bill

PARIS (R) — The French National Assembly Tuesday passed an amended bill on the status on New Caledonia despite strong opposition from right-wing opposition parties determined to stall independence plans for the troubled Pacific territory.

The right-wing parties say they will try to have the bill declared unconstitutional.

The controversial bill, redistributing seats before local elections planned for the territory next month, was passed by 284 votes to 204 after a heated five-hour debate lasting into the early morning.

The bill now has to pass to the opposition-controlled Senate before returning to the assembly. Final approval is not expected until next week.

But members of rightist parties said the bill's formulation was a "clear and inadmissible" violation of the constitution and vowed to

refer it to the Constitutional Council.

Deputies were recalled from their August recess for Monday's extraordinary session, convoked after the constitutional council rejected the allocation of seats in the original draft approved by parliament last month.

The bill calls for the election of four regional councils ahead of a referendum on independence by the end of 1987.

Political commentators say the new bill could tip the balance in favour of white settlers opposed to independence for the territory where violence between pro-French settlers and separatist indigenous Kanaks (Melanesians) has killed more than 20 people since November.

Tuesday's reading was the fourth time the bill has come before the National Assembly since being drafted early this summer.

Right-wing opposition parties

submitted the original bill to the council last week in a last ditch bid to block independence plans for the territory.

They accuse the government of manipulation, saying plans to divide the territory into four separate regions would give a disproportionate influence to Melanesian voters in rural areas, most of whom support independence.

Political commentators said the three extra seats which the amended bill gives the white-majority constituency of Noumea would work in favour of French settlers opposed to independence.

The French Socialist government recalled members of parliament from their summer holiday so as to minimise the delay in the holding of elections, originally set for around Sept. 8, and to avoid angering Kanak separatists.

But political sources said the need to revise the bill was likely to hold up the elections by at least

two weeks.

Members of the opposition-dominated Senate, originally due to have considered the bill later Tuesday after it passed the lower house, said they would delay proceedings until the arrival Wednesday of regional government President Dick Ukeiwe, who is also a Senator for the right-wing RPR Party.

Mr. Ukeiwe has been an outspoken critic of government plans to end 135 years of French rule.

Opposition members have said they will reject the bill on the grounds that it is unconstitutional.

Former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, of the centre-right UDF Party, said New Caledonia's territorial assembly should have been consulted before the new parliamentary vote.

He said opposition members might demand that the bill be referred to the Constitutional Council a second time.